

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*People's Republic of China*

Vol 1 No 21

31 January 1978

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FEB 14 1978

FBIS-CHI-78-21  
Tuesday  
31 January 1978  
Vol 1 No 21

1 Jan 852-0-7 PEX 210 FBIS-CHI-78-21  
**COMPLETED**  
**DAILY REPORT**

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ORIGINAL

**PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC  
OF CHINA**

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**FBIS**

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY ON NEUTRON BOMB ISSUE

OW281229Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 28, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union is ready to enter into another race with the United States in the study and production of neutron bombs; this is borne out by its leaders' proclaimed stand on the new weapon, declares the PEOPLE'S DAILY here in a commentary by its correspondent today.

The commentary, entitled "Superpowers and Neutron Bomb", points out that it is a well-known fact that the Soviet Union, in recent years, stepped up its arms expansion behind the smokescreen of "detente" and "disarmament". As a result, it has long since outmatched the United States in conventional armaments and caught up with the latter in nuclear weapons and their means of delivery. Washington's plan for the production of neutron bombs is obviously a new step in view of the changes in the balance of forces between the two superpowers. Moscow accused U.S. President Carter of giving the "green light" to another nuclear race. As a matter of fact, neither Moscow nor Washington has ever put out the "green light".

It says the Kremlin leaders ostentatiously declared that the Soviet Union opposes the production of neutron bombs by the United States because the neutron bomb is a cruel weapon. Now, the question arises: Are other nuclear weapons which the two superpowers are making all-out efforts to improve and renew civilized ones? The aim of the cut-throat nuclear race between them is not to seek civilized and non-merciless weapons but to possess the most sophisticated weapons of mass destruction. In fact, there are lots of such cruel weapons in the Soviet arsenal, which itself described as "mountains of arms".

The commentary indicates that the Soviet armed occupation of Czechoslovakia and its invasion in Africa with mercenary troops are all extremely cruel acts, showing no sign of civilization though no nuclear weapons were used in these operations. Isn't it absurd that a militarized country armed to the teeth pretends to oppose the production of "cruel" weaponry when it is going all out to beef up its nuclear build-up!

Most ridiculously, the commentary continues, the Soviet journal NEW TIMES states that "the Soviet Union does not intend to compete with anyone in the invention of cruel combat weapons." This deceptive talk is clumsy. In effect, the Soviet Union is going full steam ahead in its race with the other superpower over all cruel combat weapons.

It goes on to say that people see clearly that through competition with the United States the Soviet Union turned out all kinds of cruel weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery such as MIRVs, mobile missiles and heavy land-based missiles as well as killer satellites and laser weaponry now still under study. Moscow has the cheek to say that it "does not intend to compete with anyone" while running wild in the arms race!

The commentary says in conclusion that the fundamental way out for the prohibition of nuclear weapons is a total ban on all nuclear tests and thorough destruction of all nuclear arms.

Otherwise, it is of no avail and only deceptive to play with SALT or talk about which nuclear weapon is more cruel. It is certain that the contention for nuclear supremacy between the United States and the Soviet Union will never lose its momentum but will go on with growing intensity.

#### W. EUROPEANS RESPOND TO BREZHNEV'S LETTER ON NEUTRON BOMB

OW271222Y Peking NCHA in English 1206 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has come under heavy fire from military and political circles and the public in Bonn, Brussels, London and other West European capitals for his message to the heads of government of the West warning them against production and deployment of neutron bombs. The letter, the contents of which were revealed a few days ago, is generally taken as a brazen move of threat and blackmail.

In the letter Brezhnev "warned" the heads of government of NATO member nations against "the deployment of the neutron bombs, saying that equipment of NATO forces with neutron bombs would place a heavy strain on East-West relations and would be a "challenge" to Moscow.

The West German paper DIE WELT reported that NATO diplomatic circles considered the step taken by Brezhnev "extraordinary" which follows "the Kremlin's well-known line of bringing pressure to bear on neighbouring countries militarily and politically". Western military circles describe the Kremlin boss' move as "the peak of impudence".

The paper wrote: "Moscow massively opposes a weapon still under study in the West. And it is precisely at this moment that SS-20 missiles are being deployed to menace the whole of Western Europe."

Manfred Worner, defence policy spokesman of the parliamentary group of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union in the Bundestag, in a statement on January 23 characterized Brezhnev's letter as "brazen interference in the affairs of other countries". He pointed out that "Moscow has been working continuously to bolster its existing massive military superiority" over West European countries. "It now tries to disarm the West psychologically through propaganda," he stressed. "If people become aware of the thousands of types of weapons in the Soviet arsenal which are more powerful than the neutron bomb and the constant improvement of these weapons, they will realize how ridiculous Soviet propaganda against the neutron bomb is." He called on the West not to "yield to the blackmail" and "oppose Soviet interference definitely and resolutely".

The West German paper GENERAL ANZEIGER reported on January 24 that Moellermann, spokesman of the Free Democratic Party for security policy, denounced Brezhnev's letter as an "unjustified intervention" into NATO affairs. It, therefore, "must be unmistakably rebuked".

In an editorial entitled "Brezhnev Bullies NATO" on January 24, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH pointed out: "By bending to his (Brezhnev's) will," one would "whet the appetite of the blackmailer". The paper continued that Western nations should propose that Brezhnev "cut down his tank army and scrap his new multi-headed mobile rocket targeted on Europe with a 'dirty' charge 2,000 times as big as the neutron bomb".

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The West Berlin paper DER TAGESSPIEGEL commented on the same day: "Crude intervention into the defence policy of the West through propaganda, intimidation and blackmail is the essence of the Soviet military policy towards West Europe." Brezhnev's letter "is part of this policy which aims at benumbing Europe's will of defence". Another West German paper BONNER RUNDSCHAU pointed out in its commentary on the same day that Brezhnev's letter "is the biggest intimidation since Khrushchev's time. People regard it as blackmail."

#### AFP, Danish Response

OW301224Y Peking NCNA in English 1205 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Brezhnev's attitude towards the neutron bomb as disclosed in his recent letter to the heads of government of the West has been taken as a "challenge" to the North Atlantic alliance, and "intimidation" as well.

According to AFP, a NATO official said that Brezhnev claims in the letter if the West develops the weapon, it "will be a provocation to the Soviet Union" and "an obstacle to detente". This is indeed a challenge to the North Atlantic alliance. NATO officials believe that one motive of the Soviet message "would hopefully provoke differences among the NATO allies". They added that if NATO "submits to this Soviet demand and fails to deploy the neutron bomb in its European arsenal, it will find it more difficult to modernise its defense in the future."

Danish newspaper BERLINGSKE TIDENDE commented on January 25 that Brezhnev's letter "was very aggressive" and "the warning about the neutron bomb was given in a coarse and unpleasant form". It said: "The Soviet campaign which has culminated in Brezhnev's letter is a carefully-planned attempt to frighten the West into giving up a specific weapon".

The commentary expressed dissatisfaction with the Soviet attitude for obstructing the West from building up its defence in face of Soviet arms expansion. It said: "If the Western heads of government are to follow Brezhnev's example, they will protest, in letters of a similarly coarse tone, 'over the huge Soviet rockets fitted with nuclear weapons, which are much larger than the Americans'. They will have to ask why Warsaw Pact forces should be equipped with more than three times as many tanks as NATO is."

#### HELSINKI FOLLOWUP CONFERENCE STALLED IN DEADLOCK

OW301748Y Peking NCNA in English 1729 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Squabbles and mutual recriminations between the Soviet and U.S. delegations over the drafting of a "concluding document" have landed the Helsinki follow-up conference, resumed here on January 17, in deadlock.

The Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, in a review of the two-week proceedings of the conference, said today that "discussions on the main political and military issues yielded no results. Thus, not one line for the concluding document has yet been written...."

UPI reported on January 27 that the Soviet and the U.S. delegations flung accusations at each other "in the sharpest exchange yet in the final phase of the 35-nation meeting".

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U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg complained that "thus far the drafting groups have, by and large, not been able to do meaningful drafting. I must regretfully attribute this to Soviet recalcitrance." He accused the Soviet delegation of insisting that their draft of concluding document "must be accepted."

The chief Soviet delegate, Yuli Vorontsov, charged his U.S. counterpart with "fanaticism", saying that "the U.S. delegation has blocked constructive discussions in almost every field, especially on security in Europe," and has been "trying to push us into a demagogic debate on human rights and away from the work of drafting."

On the first day of the resumed conference, the Soviet delegation tabled a three-page draft of the concluding document which harps on the Kremlin's stock themes of "detente" and "disarmament". The Soviet draft was rejected by the delegations of smaller nations including neutrals and other countries.

The United States was reported to have prepared its own draft about 15 pages long as a reply to the Soviet draft "with a strong plank on human rights." But the delegation of general Western and neutral countries said that their governments could not fully support the U.S. initiative.

The resumed conference is scheduled to end in mid-February, but many delegates now reportedly expect it to run into March.

#### UNITED STATES

##### U.S. PLANS TO BUILD UP CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES

OW310708Y Peking NCNA in English 0703 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown has given instructions to build conventional forces necessary to fight what is called one and a half wars, according to U.S. press reports. "One and a half wars", an AP dispatch explains, means "a major war in Europe and, simultaneously, a smaller war in another area of major U.S. interest." The defence secretary's instructions are contained in a secret document he sent to the armed services to guide them in planning budgets for the next five years (1980-1984).

An article entitled "New U.S. Military Plan: European, Persian Focus", carried in the Washington POST on January 27, says the defence secretary has just sent the service chiefs "a secret master plan directing them to structure their forces to stop a Soviet blitzkrieg in Europe and put out a brush fire war in a place like the Persian Gulf." This "underscores the Carter administration's emphasis on the Atlantic rather than the Pacific theater," the article notes.

It quotes the U.S. defence secretary as saying: "We face an immensely strong and growing military power to the East. Our near-term objective is to assure that NATO could not be overwhelmed in the first few weeks of a blitzkrieg war, and we will invest and spend our resources preferentially to that end. When that assurance is reasonably in hand, we will turn our attention to what additional capability, if any, NATO might need to be able to fight for at least as long as the Warsaw Pact."



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Harold Brown's guidance indicates, the Washington POST article continues, a Soviet thrust against NATO "would constitute a full war and a flareup in the Persian Gulf a half war. He directed the services to prepare to fight one and a half wars at once. To fight a 'half war,' Brown ordered a new outfit to be organized, constituted of a division of marines, with its air wing, plus two reinforced army divisions," the article says.

An AP dispatch on the same day points out that the keystone of U.S. military policy "is defence of Western Europe." U.S. defence planners also asserted that "the United States must be able to fight in areas other than Western Europe" because Soviet threats to U.S. interests and Russian "ability to project force are both increasing," the dispatch adds. The planners said that they "are as yet unsure of the utility of U.S. military power in Persian Gulf contingencies."

#### NORTH ASIA

#### SOVIET RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS INCREASE OVER JAPANESE AIRSPACE

OW281435Y Peking NCNA in English 1247 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 28, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Reconnaissance flights by Soviet military aircraft near the air space of Japan increased in the past two years, reported NIHON KAIZAI SHIMBUN today quoting sources of the Air Staff Office of Japan's Defence Agency.

It is reported that Soviet military aircraft flying over areas near the territorial Sea of Japan amounted to 200 sorties last year, an increase of 20 sorties over 1976. The purpose of these flights was to "conduct electronic scouting about the frequency of Japan's radars". The scouting and training flights by Soviet aircraft over the Sea of Japan totalled 156 sorties in 1977, a 14 percent increase over 1976. As a result, aircraft of Japan's Air Self-Defence Force made 524 scramble sorties when Soviet planes approached Japan's air space.

According to a Japanese newspaper report, the Japanese Air Self-Defence Force considered the increase in the activity of Soviet military aircraft over the Sea of Japan as a manifestation of the "current situation that the Sea of Japan has become a 'Soviet sea'" and a growing menace of the Soviet Naval Air Force to Japan.

#### NODONG SINMUN COMMENTARY ACCUSES PAK CLIQUE OF 'WAR CRIES'

OW290911Y Peking NCNA in English 0822 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Korean paper NODONG SINMUN in a commentary yesterday condemned the Pak Chong-hui clique's war cries. The commentary said South Korea's Pak Chong-hui called a "central meeting of police and reserve forces officers" recently. The "reserve forces" by origin is a semi-military organization to hurl South Korean inhabitants into a war against the North. Puppet Pak Chong-hui's convocation of a meeting of officers of this organization to incite a war is contradictory to the will of our people aspiring after peace and reunification.

The commentary said that since the beginning of this year, the Pak Chong-hui clique has repeatedly made war cries and are herding out inhabitants in South Korea to war exercises. It recently brought to South Korea F-15 fighters designed to whip up a war atmosphere. The puppets also seek to further strengthen the repressive system to quell the people's resistance as the puppet presidential election approaches.

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The heinous manoeuvres carried out against the will of the people will only precipitate the puppets' own doom, the commentary declared.

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

#### TENG HSIAO-PING CONCLUDES VISIT TO BURMA

Returns to Rangoon

OW301818Y Peking NCNA in English 1809 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party returned here this morning after a pleasant sightseeing tour of the Ngapali Beach near Sandoway, a beautiful seaside resort in Ragaing State, on the afternoon of January 28 and yesterday. The Chinese guests were accompanied by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and Foreign Minister U Hla Phone in the tour. When they arrived at the Ngapali Beach, the Chinese visitors were invited to rest under the shade of coconut trees and take a drink of fresh coconut milk.

In the evening, Colonel Min Gaung, commander of West Burma Military Zone, gave an open-air banquet on the beach in honour of the Chinese vice-premier. In his toast, Colonel Min Gaung extended a heart-warming welcome to the vice-premier. He recalled the visits made by the late Premier Chou En-lai and the late Vice-Premier Chen I to the Ngapali Beach. He wished Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping a good rest there.

Ragaing State stands out in the annals of Sino-Burmese friendship, said Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in reply. He added, "In their time our beloved Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen I had 'paukphaw' and friendly conversations with President U Ne Win here, adding an unforgettable chapter to the annals of the Sino-Burmese friendly ties." He conveyed the Chinese people's kind regards to the people of Ragaing. After the banquet, local dances and traditional sports were performed for the guests.

Yesterday morning, Vice-Premier Teng watched traditional wrestling characteristic of the Akyab nationality, and was invited to hand out awards to the winners. Vice-Premier Teng, together with several thousand local people, watched a canoe race. Adult groups of 25 men and junior groups of 15 men took part in the keenly contested race. The interesting canoe race and wrestling drew enthusiastic applause from the Chinese guests. Then, the workers of a nearby pearl farm demonstrated for the Chinese vice-premier artificial culture of pearls.

In the afternoon, Vice-Premier Teng watched elephants carrying timber, and fishing operations by the local people. He also visited a salt field nearby.

In the evening, bonfires were lit on the beach. The hospitable Burmese hosts entertained the Chinese guests with roasted whole deer. Vice-Premier Teng also watched a performance of folk dances of various nationalities of Burma, and a display of "heaven lamps", lantern-like paper balls about one meter in diameter. A piece of oil-soaked cloth is put into a small hole at the underside of each ball and when lighted, sends the balls floating toward the sky, which look like stars in the distance. The display was accompanied by singing and national dances to the beating of drums.



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Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Foreign Minister U Hla Phone and Colonel Min Gaung accompanied Vice-Premier Teng the whole day. The Chinese guests were warmly met and seen off by over 2,000 local military and government officials and people at the Sandoway airport.

#### Hosts Farewell Banquet

OW302014Y Peking NCNA in English 2003 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Rangoon, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, gave a farewell banquet here this evening to thank the Burmese leaders for their hospitality accorded him during his visit. U Ne Win, president and chairman of the Council of State of Burma, and U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister, attended the banquet. General San Yu, secretary of the Council of State, was also present. Also on hand were other members of the Council of State, ministers and other high-ranking officials of the Burmese Government.

Members of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's party Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Hsiao-yun, Cheng Jui-sheng and Kao Chien-chung, deputy directors of the Foreign Ministry; and Mo Yen-chung, Chinese ambassador to Burma, were present on the occasion. Over 200 people attended the banquet which took place on the lawn at the presidential house on Ahlone Road.

When President U Ne Win arrived, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping went up to the car to greet him. Before the banquet, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and President U Ne Win, General San Yu and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha sat chatting cordially together.

In his toast at the banquet, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said: "China and Burma are friendly 'paukphaw' countries. The exchange of visits and the contacts between the leaders of our two countries are most helpful to promoting our friendship and mutual understanding. During our visit, we met President U Ne Win, General San Yu, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and other Burmese leaders. The two sides had a full exchange of views on questions of common concern in a friendly atmosphere. Both sides are pleased with the way our relations have developed. Very good relations of mutual help and cooperation exist between our two countries. If we had made some contributions to you in the past, it was very small indeed. It is our common desire and resolve to further consolidate and develop the friendly relations between our two countries and the traditional friendship between our two peoples in the political, economic and cultural fields."

He said: "We were accorded everywhere a very grand and warm welcome and very cordial and friendly hospitality by the Burmese Government and people. We have been deeply impressed by the manifestations of the profound friendship on the part of the Burmese people, and we have spent a very pleasant time here, feeling we were visiting our kinsfolk. We had opportunities to come into contact with the Burmese people and witnessed with our own eyes Burma's progress in its national construction under the leadership of President U Ne Win. This helped deepen our understanding of the Burmese people's anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist tradition. I am sure that the Burmese people, persisting in hard work, will surely be able to make their country prosperous and strong."

Vice-Premier Teng said: "On behalf of Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng, I invite President U Ne Win to revisit China at a convenient time. On behalf of the Chinese Government, I also warmly welcome General San Yu, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, and other Burmese friends to China. I sincerely wish the 'paukphaw' friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples flourish forever."

The band played the national anthem of Burma after Vice-Premier Teng concluded his speech.

President U Ne Win in his toast thanked Vice-Premier Teng for giving the banquet in his honour. After recalling his past visits to China, he said: "It has thus been a debt with us for some time to return hospitality to our Chinese friends. Last year Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, respected elder sister Teng Ying-chao visited Burma, and gave us an opportunity to do so. This year the visit of Your Excellency the Vice-premier happily provides us with another. We look forward to such opportunities to welcome and entertain our 'paukphaw' kinsfolk from China."

He said: "You have taken time from your many and onerous duties to come; we are indeed very happy to welcome you and we do highly value your visit."

President U Ne Win invited Vice-Premier Teng to revisit Burma. In conclusion, he requested Vice-Premier Teng to "convey our invitation to other leaders of the People's Republic of China to visit Burma".

The band played the national anthem of China after President U Ne Win concluded his speech.

The Chinese and Burmese friends talked of the friendship between the two countries at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. Songs were sung by Burmese artists in the course of the banquet.

Earlier in the afternoon, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met with over 70 representatives of Overseas Chinese at the Chinese Embassy here and posed for a photo with them. He asked them to convey the solicitude of the motherland to the Chinese residents in Burma whom he urged to live amicably with the Burmese people.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung called on Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs " Hla Phone this morning.

Departs Rangoon 31 Jan

OW310705Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 31 Jan 78 CW

[Text] Rangoon, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his party left here for home by special plane this morning after a six-day official and friendly visit to Burma. He was seen off at the airport by U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and chairman of the Council of State; and U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of Burma. Present also on the occasion were General San Yu, secretary of the Council of State, and other high-ranking political and military personalities.

Tens of thousands of Rangoon citizens lined the streets, waving small flags and shouting "Long live friendship between Burma and China" to see the Chinese guests off.

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# TENG HSIAO-PING'S VISIT REFLECTS GROWING SINO-BURMESE FRIENDSHIP

BK301538Y Peking in Burmese to Burma 0000 GMT 30 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "Continuously Growing Sino-Burmese Friendship"]

[Text] The vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Teng Hsiao-ping, is currently visiting Burma as a state guest at the invitation of the Burmese Government. Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was accorded a rousing welcome by the Burmese people. The vice premier's goodwill visit reflects the continuously growing friendly relations between Burma and China. The people's of the two countries are writing a new chapter in the annals of the traditional "swenyo paukphaw" [kinship] friendship.

China and Burma are two friendly neighboring countries interlinked by land and water along a more than 2,000-kilometer-long common border. The peoples of the two countries have had established friendly contacts since ancient times. Cultural and trade exchanges between the two countries started more than 2,000 years ago. Chinese silk and Burmese gems were highly-valued commodities traded between the two peoples.

According to historical records, Burma sent envoys to China many times and the two countries also exchanged gifts. Monks from China also visited Burma while many Chinese workers were requested by Burma to mine jade. In later years, cultural, fine arts and economic exchanges continued to grow.

After Burma had achieved independence and China was liberated, the two countries promoted their relations as in a good-neighborly gesture. Burma was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. The two governments took a joint initiative in declaring the renowned five principles of peaceful coexistence. In 1960, the governments of the two countries concluded the border treaty and the Sino-Burmese border agreement and peacefully solved their border problems. They set a good example for countries to follow in settling their border problems through friendly discussions.

In recent years, leaders of the two countries and officials from various circles have exchanged almost continuous mutual visits. Our esteemed and respected Premier Chou En-lai visited Burma nine times when he was alive, and each time he was accorded a grand and rousing welcome by the Burmese Government and people. President U Ne Win, bringing along with him the profound friendship of the Burmese people, also visited China many times. Our great leader Chairman Mao had met President U Ne Win many times. Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Teng Ying-chao last year visited Burma on invitation, while President U Ne Win twice visited China last year. Again, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is currently in Burma as a guest of the Burmese Government to further strengthen the traditional friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries. Sino-Burmese friendly relations are continuously growing on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

## HUANG CHEN ATTENDS AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW261656Y Peking NCNA in English 1645 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 26, 1978 (HSINHUA)--C.G. Woodard, Australian ambassador to China, and Mrs Woodard, gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the Australia [National] Day.



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Among the guests were Huang Chen, minister of culture; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chia Shih, vice-minister of foreign trade; Kao I, vice-minister of education; Chien San-chiang, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Chang Tieh-fu, deputy secretary-general of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present. Australian feature film "Storm Boy" was shown at the reception.

#### EUROPE

##### AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO WU TE

OW301249Y Peking NCNA in English 1224 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Willfried Gredler, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the People's Republic of China, this afternoon presented his credentials to Wu Te, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Present on the occasion were Sung Chin-kuang, assistant minister of foreign affairs; Hsu Wei-chin, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department; and Liu Hua, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry. Officials of the Austrian Embassy here were also present.

##### FRG OPPOSITION PARTY SPOKESMAN ISSUES FOREIGN POLICY VIEWS

OW281954Y Peking NCNA in English 1705 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--West Germany's foreign policy "must aim at promoting the Atlantic community, maintaining close relations with the United States and strengthening the North Atlantic Treaty Organization." This is the position on foreign affairs taken by the opposition Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union. This emphasis on the work in foreign policy of the party's Parliamentary Group in the Bundestag this year was made known by Werner Marx, foreign policy spokesman of the CDU-CSU Parliamentary Group, in an article published in the January 20 issue of the DEUTSCHLAND-UNION-DIENST ("BULLETIN OF THE GERMAN UNION").

Referring to the development of Western Europe, the article says: "Direct election of the European parliament is important but very difficult. However, we must not rest on our oars." To build a Western Europe with common defence, "the European parliament must be vested with the necessary jurisdiction," it notes.

The article goes on to say: "(West) German foreign policy must aim at promoting the Atlantic community, maintaining close relations with the United States and strengthening NATO. Meanwhile, when making decisions the United States, as a world power, must always safeguard the interests of Germany and free Europe. This is particularly true of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II and the Vienna talks on mutual and balanced troop reductions. With the alarming growth of Soviet armaments and the Warsaw Pact's conventional rocket and nuclear technology, the Vienna disarmament talks must not impair our security. The Soviet Union must not be allowed to have a common say about the internal affairs of NATO or even the Bundeswehr."

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On West Germany's relations with the Soviet Union and other East European countries, the article says: "(West) Germany's *ostpolitik* must in the end become a policy with no illusions." It says: "The political, economic, technical and cultural relations with the Eastern countries must be based on reciprocity", "(West Germany) must pay greater attention than ever to its own interests in its trade with the East" and "any form of dependence, which may result in trade with the East, must be avoided."

The article holds that West German policy towards the Third World countries should on the one hand aim at safeguarding its own interests and on the other, within the bounds of possibility, take part in and render help to the settlement of South-North problems and difficulties.

The article stresses in conclusion that West Germany's "foreign policy must give more attention than ever before to various problems in the whole of Asia and the East Asian region, and attach more importance to our relations with the People's Republic of China."

#### AVIATION DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR YUGOSLAVIA, SWITZERLAND

OW301253Y Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government civil aviation delegation led by Yen Chih-hsiang, deputy director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, left here today for a friendly visit to Yugoslavia and Switzerland at the invitation of the governments of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Swiss Confederation.

It was seen off at the airport by Shen Tu and Chang Jui-ai, director-general and deputy director-general of the Chinese General Administration of Civil Aviation; Dusah Grubor, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy; and Dominique Dreyer, second secretary of the Swiss Embassy here.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

#### CHIANG I-CHEN ATTENDS CENTRAL AFRICAN RECEPTION IN PEKING

OW301344Y Peking NCNA in English 1227 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Michel Mahelengamo, Imperial Central African ambassador to China, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the coronation of his Imperial Majesty Emperor Bokassa I of the Central African Empire and Empress Catherine Bokassa.

Among the guests were Chiang I-chen, Chinese minister of public health; Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; Chia Shih, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Pu Tung-hsiu, vice-minister of education; Kuo Hsien-jui, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

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YU CHIU-LI MEETS OUTGOING GUINEAN AMBASSADOR

OW290815Y Peking NCNA in English 0725 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Yu Chiu-li, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this morning with Sekou Yassane Moke, ambassador of the Republic of Guinea to China, who is leaving at the end of his term of office here. Present on the occasion were Ho Kung-kai, director of the African Affairs Department, and Fu Shun-ho, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

ZAIRE'S MOBUTU, PRC AMBASSADOR DISCUSS RELATIONS, AGRICULTURE

OW281253Y Peking NCNA in English 1159 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--President Mobutu Sese Seko of the Republic of Zaire received Chinese Ambassador to Zaire Kung Ta-fei on January 24 in Obadolite, Equatorial Region. They had a friendly conversation on the relations of friendship between the two countries in general and cooperation in agriculture in particular. President Mobutu and Ambassador Kung Ta-fei then inspected the agricultural projects in Obadolite. They had a dinner together in the evening.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ACCUSES ISRAEL OF OBSTRUCTING MIDDLE EAST TALKS

OW281620Y Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 28, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today carries a commentary entitled "What Is the Cause of Suspension of the Egyptian-Israeli Talks on the Middle East?" The article reads: The Egyptian-Israeli talks on the Middle East have been suspended as a result of Israeli obstruction.

After Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Israel last November, Egypt and Israel started to hold talks on the Middle East and the representatives of Egypt, Israel, the United States and the United Nations held a meeting in Cairo last December 14 to 22, which was followed by the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to Egypt. Both sides agreed to set up a political committee headed by the foreign ministers and a military committee headed by the defence ministers, of the two countries, to continue to hold talks in Jerusalem and Cairo.

At the political committee meeting, Egypt upheld the principle of an over-all solution to the Middle East question, stressing that the equitable solution of the Middle East question is possible only when Israel withdraws from all the Arab land it occupied in the 1967 war and recognizes the Palestinian people's right to national self-determination. But the Begin government broke its promise to settle problems through negotiations and stubbornly clung to its aggressive and expansionist policy, arrogantly refusing to withdraw from the Arab land it occupied and to recognize the Palestinian people's right to national self-determination. It even continued to set up new "settlements" in the occupied land. Begin had the audacity to claim that Israel refuses to restore the 1967 boundaries. Under these circumstances, Egypt decided to suspend the talks and recalled its delegation. Obviously, the suspension of the Egyptian-Israeli talks was caused exclusively by Israel.

The Begin government is so stubborn in its aggressive and expansionist stand and so arrogant in its attitude because it has the encouragement and backing of the two superpowers. The United States has been giving overt and consistent support to Israel.



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Without the enormous U.S. "military aid" and "economic aid" and without the U.S. Government's connivance, Israel could not have pursued its policy of aggression and expansion so arrogantly. Soviet social-imperialism, which pays lip service to "supporting the Arab people," is actually backing up Israel. Just as President as-Sadat has put it, the great deal of arms provided to Israel by the United States and the arms embargo imposed upon Egypt by the Soviet Union enabled Israel to ignore the Arabs' justifiable demand for the return of Israeli-occupied land.

Moreover, since direct negotiations started between Egypt and Israel, the Soviet Union has spared no efforts to undermine Arab unity and create division among the Arab countries, thus encouraging Zionist arrogance. Soviet chieftains openly slandered Egyptian leaders and the Moscow propaganda machine even tried to sow dissension by distorting the truth in every possible way. Recently the TASS agency even condemned Egypt for "shifting upon Israel the entire responsibility" for suspending the negotiations, speaking openly in support of Israel. Clearly, the Soviet Union is trying to create confusion so as to meddle in the affairs and intensify its contention for hegemony in the region.

The Middle East question is complicated and the Arab and Palestinian people's struggle for the recovery of lost land and the restoration of their national rights will be protracted and tortuous. However, only by sticking to the just stand, guarding against the interference and sabotage by the two superpowers, Soviet social-imperialism in particular, and getting united as one to fight the enemy can the Arab people defeat Israel's policy of aggression and compel Israel to change its stubborn and arrogant attitude. The desire of the Arab and Palestinian people to recover all lost lands and to restore their national rights will definitely be realized. The just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian people will certainly win final victory.

#### TRADE PROMOTION DELEGATION DEPARTS KUWAIT FOR BAHRAIN

OW291429Y Peking NCNA in English 1213 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Kuwait, January 28, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade headed by Wang Yao-ting left here for the State of Bahrain this evening after ending its visit to the State of Kuwait. Among those sending the delegation off at the airport were 'Abd al-'Aziz Hamd as-Sagar, president, and Yusuf 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Fulaij, first vice-president, of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Chinese Ambassador Ting Hac was also present on the occasion.

Kuwaiti Minister of Electricity and Water Abdallah Yusuf al-Ghanim and foreign minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah received the delegation on January 24 and 25.

During the visit, the Chinese delegation visited the oil town of Ahmadi, the Kuwait Oil Company, Shuaiba industry area, the Kuwait flour mill, the Arab Shipping Company and the Kuwait History Museum.

#### CORRESPONDENTS REPORT ON VISIT TO SYRIA

OW281928Y Peking NCNA in English 1830 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 28, 1978 (HSINHUA)--At a time when the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are contending fiercely in the Middle East, the Chinese journalist delegation paid a visit to the front-line country--Syria.

"We Are Determined To Recover Golan Heights!"

The day after our arrival in Damascus, we went to the Golan Heights where we were greeted by an official of Golan Province. Pointing to the war ruins, the official said: "This is the well-known city of Al Qunaytirah, the capital of Golan Province. It was once a thriving city with a population of 55,000. All the residents were driven out when it was occupied by Israeli invaders in 1967. A cease-fire agreement was signed in May, 1974, but the Israeli invaders destroyed the whole city before they withdrew."

He stated angrily: "The Golan Heights are our sacred territory. With fertile land, a temperate climate and plenty of rainfall, it is a famous agro-pastoral area and the western gateway of our capital. As three-fourths of the Golan Heights was occupied by the Israeli invaders, our capital Damascus is within the range of Israeli shelling. This is just intolerable! We are determined to recover the Golan Heights."

In front of the barbed-wire entanglements was the military demarcation line and one kilometer away to the west was the highest point of the Golan Heights which has for years been under Israeli armed occupation. The aerials, radar, forts and sentry posts there could be clearly seen. Pointing to a row of new houses further away, a Syrian friend told us: "This is the 'settlement' for recent Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union."

One superpower supplied Israel with sophisticated weapons, while the other sent her "emigrants" in a steady stream. Both of them were trying their utmost to create a no-war, no-peace situation salutary to their aggression and expansion in this area. It was the land, buildings and the people of Arab countries that suffered. What we saw at the Golan Heights and Al Qunaytirah was a synopsis of the Middle East situation today.

Expand Production Despite Difficulties

The Syrian people have made gratifying achievements in developing the national economy and in construction in spite of the difficulties caused by the "no war, no peace" situation as a result of the superpower rivalry in the Middle East.

The Syrian Government has taken a series of measures to develop agriculture which plays an important role in the country's national economy. A leading member of the Agricultural Association told us that they were vigorously enlarging the arable and irrigated area. With brave and diligent people and with sufficient irrigated land and favorable farming conditions, he said: Syria has bright prospects in agricultural development. They expressed the confidence in being self-sufficient in grain in the near future.

Cotton is one of the main products of Syria and its output has been increasing in recent years. In 1976, the output of ginned cotton stood at 150,000 tons, making the country one of the key cotton exporters in the world. A visit to the Cotton Experiment Institution in Aleppo Province deeply impressed us with the government effort to conduct scientific research in cotton planting. The institution has a staff of 800, with most of the technicians being women. Apart from measuring and checking the length, strength and moisture of cotton fibres, they are engaged in seed and soil improvement, prevention of pests and plant diseases and other research and popularization tasks. A friend in the institution showed us boxes of snow-white cotton and said: "This is 'Aleppo No 1,' a hybrid of Chinese and Syrian cotton which is planted in all cotton growing regions since it was cultivated in 1970."

The ample supply of fine-quality and high-yield cotton has enabled Syria to develop its textile industry. To gradually change the foreign trade structure and develop the national economy, the Syrian Government has paid attention to the development of the textile industry with a view to increasing the export of textile goods instead of raw cotton. We visited the nationalized "five-men" textile mill in Damascus. Colourful textile goods of various kinds displayed in the exhibition room showed that this factory had made remarkable progress in the past few years. During our visit to the Hama cotton spinning mill, the manager of the Hama Textile Company told us: "Our company has two cotton spinning mills--both are symbols of Syrian-Chinese friendship. As a result of the friendly cooperation between the workers and technicians of the two countries, the first mill had been put into operation and the construction of the second one was completed four months ahead of schedule. The Chinese technicians helped us build the factories and taught us all the techniques. Under our management, production has got ahead. [as received] The yarn we produced was well appreciated in the international market for its high quality. I am proud of it."

Other Syrian industries have developed vigorously. The Homs oil refinery was bombed by enemy aircraft during the October war, destroying two of its desulfurization workshops and half of all its oil tanks. Working tenaciously the workers repaired the damaged equipment and resumed operation in 40 days, striving to restore output to the pre-war level. Syrian friends told us that a new oil refinery is being built in Abbas. Rapid progress has also been made in the chemical fertilizer industry. A nitrogenous fertilizer with an annual capacity of 140,000 tons was built in 1967. Two fertilizer plants are under construction. The phosphate plant will go into production this year and the ammonia plant next year. National culture is advancing in broad steps in Syria.

#### Profound Friendship Between Chinese and Syrian People

The warm welcome and hospitality accorded us wherever we went during our week long visit impressed us deeply of the friendship of the Syrian people towards the Chinese people. Expressing great concern for the cause of fighting in unity of the Arab countries, some Syrian friends said: The Arab countries have more than 100 million people, a long-standing culture, a glorious tradition of struggle and many favourable conditions to develop their national economy. Provided that we are united as one, we will become a mighty force to overcome all interference and difficulties and recover the Golan Heights and all the land lost by Arab countries. Your stand in supporting the militant cause of fighting in unity of the Arab countries is correct. China is our genuine friend.

All these sincere remarks reflected the common feeling of the Syrian people as well as the people of the other Arab countries. The Chinese people always deeply sympathize with and firmly support the united struggle of the Syrian and other Arab people. The heroic Syrian people won national independence after a long struggle and they have contributed to the common cause of the Arab people. Syria is one of the countries which have deeply suffered for many years from the no war, no peace situation created by the two superpowers in the Middle East. Today it is waging a struggle for recovering the Golan Heights. There are twists and turns in their road of advance, but the Golan Heights and all the land lost by the Arab countries will finally be recovered and Syria's national economy and culture will flourish more thrivingly.



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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

HUANG HUA HOLDS TALKS WITH CANADIAN SECRETARY OF STATE

OW310744Y Peking NCNA in English 0735 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, continued to hold talks here this morning with Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs.

ULANFU, WANG CHEN, OTHERS ATTEND TORONTO SYMPHONY PREMIERE

OW301728Y Peking NCNA in English 1711 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Canadian Toronto Symphony gave its premiere in the theatre of the Nationalities Palace of Culture here this evening. It presented a contemporary Canadian work and a number of classical European compositions.

Attending the concert were Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, foreign minister; Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Chang Wen-chin, vice-foreign minister; Lin Mo-han, vice-minister of culture; Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Wang Tung, Chinese ambassador to Canada; leading members of departments concerned; and personages from musical circles.

Also present were Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Mrs. Jamieson and the secretary of state for external affairs delegation now visiting Peking, and A.R. Menzies, Canadian ambassador to China, and Mrs. Menzies.

During the interval, Ulanfu and Wang Chen met with the Secretary of State and Mrs. D. Jamieson, Terence Albert Wardrop, president of the Toronto Symphony, and other leading members of the symphony. They had a friendly conversation.

Founded in 1922, the Toronto Symphony is one of the symphonies which enjoy high reputation in Canada. On this evening's programme were Brahms' "Variations on a Theme of Haydn", contemporary Canadian composer Morel's "Boreal", Liszt's "Piano Concerto No 1 in E Flat Major" and Beethoven's "Symphony No 5 in C Minor".

The performance was well received by Chinese musicians and the general public alike. Li Te-lun, a leading Chinese conductor, commented that as a renowned, highly accomplished artist, Andrew Davis, the conductor of the symphony, was at perfect ease with his job, which he executed with a concise style. Under his baton, the orchestra gave the works performed a clear form, nice colour and harmonious rhythm. Its rendering was cantabile, he added.

Noted pianist Liu Shih-kun was impressed by the 19-year-old Louis Lortie who, he said, played with an elegant style combined with precision and attention to details. Showing a good command of piano skills, Liu Shih-kun added, he is a very promising pianist.

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To express their friendly sentiments for the Chinese people, the Canadian musicians played the Chinese musical pieces "Making Golden Embroidery Pieces", "Harvest Dance", "Commune Members Are All Sunflowers" and "The People of Yenpian Love Chairman Mao", which drew round after round of applause from the audience.

At the end of the concert, Vice-Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Ulanfu, Vice-Premier Wang Chen and Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Donald Jamieson met with the performers on the stage, greeting them with warm applause. The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries presented the orchestra with a basket of flowers in congratulation of its successful performance.

#### MEXICO SUPPORTS PANAMA ON CANAL SOVEREIGNTY

OW301353Y Peking NCNA in English 1240 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Mexican President Lopez Portillo declared yesterday that Mexico is behind the Panamanian people in its struggle to recover sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone, according to local press reports.

In an interview with Keith Fuller, president and director general of ASSOCIATED PRESS, and other U.S. newsmen, President Lopez Portillo said that "any situation which menaces sovereignty and the possibilities of our self-determination will cause our great concern." In a reference to the ratification of the new Panama Canal treaty, the president said on the part of Panama, it "has the support of the majority of the people, first and foremost the youth of Panama." On the part of the United States, he continued, if the U.S. Senate does not ratify the treaty, "it can be imagined what would happen if all the Panamanian youth feel disenchanted."

The president emphasized that it should not be forgotten that "the history of Latin America is one of de-colonization, of efforts to affirm its sovereignty and of struggle to bring about our aspirations in complete freedom and on the basis of equality."

#### BRIEFS

JAPANESE GOVERNOR--Peking, Jan 23--Liao Cheng-chih, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with Fujio Takeuchi, governor of Ibaraki Prefecture of Japan, and leading members of the friendship delegation of young activists of Ibaraki Prefecture of Japan led by him. Present on the occasion were Chang Yu, leading member of the China International Travel Service; Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association; and Liu Hsian-wen, leading member of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. The 60-member delegation arrived in Peking by air on January 20th to pay a friendly visit to China. On the following day, Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, met with Governor Takeuchi and other leading members of the delegation. The China International Travel Service gave a dinner in honour of all members of the delegation who reciprocated with a dinner this evening. [Peking NCNA in English 1510 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW]

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LIBERATION ARMY DAILY ON MAJOR ISSUES ON MILITARY FRONT

OW302040Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0706 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 30 January Editorial Department article: "A Struggle Concerning the Major Issues of Right and Wrong on the Military Front"--frontpaged by PEOPLE'S DAILY on 30 January]

[Text] Peking, 30 January 1978--Concerning the 1975 Military Commission's enlarged session, we have launched a very sharp and complicated struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four." This is a struggle concerning whether to defend or oppose Chairman Mao's military concept and military line and whether to persist in building the army into a stout pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat or turn it into a tool for the seizure of state and party power by bourgeois careerists. This struggle concerning the major issues of right and wrong on the military front significantly reflects the depth and seriousness of our party's 11th major struggle between the two lines.

It was in October 1976, that wise leader Chairman Hua led the whole party in fighting the decisive battle to smash the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" antiparty clique. The "gang of four" plotted for a long time to usurp supreme party and state power. When our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao was alive, he seriously and repeatedly criticized the "gang of four" and personally led our party to repeatedly struggle against them. The triumphant convocation of the Fourth National People's Congress frustrated the plots of the "gang of four" in vainly attempting to form a cabinet and seize power. The "gang of four" were never reconciled to their defeat. They continued to test the wind in order to achieve their evil ends. On the basis of the three instructions issued by Chairman Mao on the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, on achieving stability and unity and on pushing the national economy forward, the party Central Committee adopted effective measures to convene a series of meetings in the railway, metallurgy and other fields; tried to consolidate all fronts step by step; and started to solve the problems caused by the interference of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It was against this background that the Military Commission's enlarged session was held in June and July of 1975. This was an important session long expected by the whole army and eagerly watched by the whole nation. Before the gang was smashed, the Military Commission's enlarged session held in June and July of 1975 was an outstanding demonstration of the struggle between our party and our army and the antiparty clique.

What kind of session was this enlarged session of the Military Commission held in 1975? It was held with Chairman Mao's cordial concern and under his leadership. Its agenda and documents were reviewed as approved by Chairman Mao. It was convened to avert the grave consequences of Lin Biao's interference and sabotage in army building and of the "gang of four" in "kindling a prairie fire" and in opposing and confusing the army. It was held to implement Chairman Mao's instructions "THE ARMY MUST BE CONSOLIDATED" and "PREPARE ITSELF FOR FIGHTING." The session adhered to the basic principles: "PRACTICE MARXISM, AND NOT REVISIONISM; UNITE, AND DON'T SPLIT; BE OPEN AND ABOVEBOARD, AND DON'T INTRIGUE AND CONSPIRE." It penetratingly criticized the revisionist line peddled by Lin Biao. In fact, it also criticized the fallacies of the "gang of four" and struggled against them.



Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Teng Hsiao-ping delivered important speeches at the session, implementing Chairman Mao's concept and line, clearly analyzing the situation at home and abroad and properly judging the situation of the army and the outstanding problems, decisively stating that the theme "the army must be consolidated and prepare itself for fighting" is the key link in army work; and putting forth the principle, policy and measures for strengthening army building.

This session was correct in using Chairman Mao's concept in solving the major issues on army building. The two important speeches at the session were also correct. They reflected the aspirations of the commanders and fighters of the whole army and won Chairman Mao's praise and approval. This was a session to criticize and settle accounts with Lin Piao's revisionist line: To deal a telling blow at the "gang of four," who plotted to oppose and confuse the army and seize state and party power; and to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought.

The convocation of the 1975 Military Commission's enlarged session was timely and necessary. It fully reaffirmed the achievements and the main trend of our army. In light of the various problems caused by the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four," such as the phenomena of overstaffing, lethargy, arrogance, extravagance and laziness and the signs of softness, laxness and neglectfulness in the leading groups of some units, the session stressed the need to select cadres well and consolidate and improve the leading groups at all levels. In light of the plots of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to split the revolutionary ranks, disrupt the party's unity and create chaos in the minds of the people, the session stressed the need to strengthen the party spirit of the proletariat and criticize bourgeois factionalism. In light of the schemes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to reverse the relationship of the people to the enemy and strike at and persecute the revolutionary cadres and people, the session stressed the need to implement the principles of stability and unity and conscientiously carry out the party's policies. In light of the plots of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to seek wealth and fame, seize political power, induce people with official posts, emoluments and favors and undermine the party's work style, the session stressed the need to resist corruption by bourgeois thinking and work style and resolutely struggle against unhealthy trends. In light of the schemes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to undermine revolutionary discipline, spread the fallacy to "kick aside the revolutionary committees in making revolution" and peddle anarchism, the session stressed the need to strengthen the party's leadership, enhance the party concept, firmly implement the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and strictly keep the secrets of the party and the state. In light of the attempts of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to undermine the revolutionization and modernization of our army, the session stressed the need to strengthen political work, improve weapons and military equipment, strengthen preparedness against war and regard military training as an important strategic issue and so forth.

In short, the session called upon the whole army to "CARRY FORWARD THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS AND WIN STILL GREATER GLORY."

In light of the plots of the "gang of four" in opposing and confusing the army, the session seriously pointed out that no careerists should be allowed to extend their tentacles into the army and carry out conspiratorial activities.

During the session, Chairman Mao's repeated criticisms of the "Shanghai gang"--the "gang of four"--were also propagated among some comrades. At a time when the "gang of four" were still occupying high official posts and retaining the portion of power they usurped, all this greatly supported and encouraged the cadres and people in upholding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in opposing and resisting the revisionist line peddled by the "gang of four," winning the support of the whole army and making the people happy.

The issues, principles, policies and measures put forward and adopted by the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975 have universal significance. People naturally arrived at the conclusion that when the army decided to eradicate the grave consequences resulting from the revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," wasn't it also necessary for all other fronts to do so? And when the army was to be consolidated, wasn't it also necessary that the industrial, agricultural, communications and transportation, financial and trade, scientific and technological, cultural, educational, health, literary and art departments as well as the party be consolidated, too? As a matter of fact, the documents of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, after being endorsed by Chairman Mao to be distributed, immensely affected the whole party and all fronts throughout the country.

Since the PLA was a big obstacle in the path of the "gang of four's" usurpation of party and state power, consolidation of the PLA posed a great threat to their plot because it was certain that they would become the target when the guidelines of the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975 were followed in consolidating the PLA. Therefore, out of great fear and intense hatred, the "gang of four" wildly mustered their followers and mobilized their propaganda apparatus to maliciously attack and totally negate the session.

Amid the noisy outcry, the "gang of four" and their followers began to distort and tamper with Chairman Mao's thinking and line and accused the enlarged session of the Military Commission of "failing to take class struggle as the key link," of being an "exponent of the theory that weapons decide everything" and of "adhering to the bourgeois military line."

What is the key link? The key link is the main theme, the principal contradiction. As the specific content of class struggle, the key link is different at different times and in different spheres. Only by grasping the key link of class struggle throughout the historical period of socialism as a whole, as well as the key link at different times and in different spheres, can we completely and accurately understand and grasp Chairman Mao's thinking on grasping the key link.

When Chairman Mao pointed out that "CLASS STRUGGLE IS THE KEY LINK, EVERYTHING ELSE HINGES ON IT," he referred to the relationship between class contradictions and other contradictions. He by no means meant that there should be no other key links in other aspects. When the enlarged session of the Military Commission regarded "IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE THE ARMY" and "PREPARE ITSELF FOR FIGHTING" as the key link of the military work in a certain period, the session grasped the main theme of army building and the specific expressions of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the military front, and the session fully adhered to Chairman Mao's thinking that class struggle is the key link.

With regard to the relationship between men and weapons, Chairman Mao stressed that men were the decisive factor for victory and defeat in war, but he also pointed out that weapons were also an important factor. Chairman Mao said that the atomic bomb was a paper tiger, but he also said that the atomic bomb was indispensable if we didn't want to be bullied by others in the world today. Therefore, how could improvement of weapons become an "exponent of the theory that weapons decide everything?"

Regarding the relationship between politics and military affairs, Chairman Mao pointed out that politics is the commander, the soul in everything, but he also repeatedly stressed that it was necessary to improve military arts. How then could grasping military training be regarded as adhering to the "bourgeois military line?"

The charges fabricated by the "gang of four" against the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975 were not only theoretically absurd, the tactics employed by them in making those charges were also extremely despicable. In his speech, Vice Chairman Teng mentioned that fighting a battle requires steel and nonferrous metal and that fighting a battle to boost steel production, like a tough battle fought by the army, is not an easy task in industry. By sleight of hand, the "gang of four" changed the statement into "fighting a battle is fighting a battle for steel," and then attacked the statement as being an "exponent of the theory that weapons decide everything."

The "gang of four" used to take things out of context, doctor and fabricate things, create targets for attack, saddle people with false charges, cudgel people and give them a hard time everywhere. A typical example of their "masterpieces" can be seen in their smear and attack against the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975.

The "gang of four's" fallacies about the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975 must be criticized and the questions of right and wrong confused by them must be clarified. Was consolidation [of the army] revolutionary or restorationist? Was it necessary to be prepared for fighting? Was it necessary to accelerate the army's revolutionization and modernization? Was it "negating the excellent situation," "reversing the verdict" and "settling the account" to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four?" These issues must be resolved.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the teaching of the 10 "shoulds and shouldn'ts" which was widely launched in the military meant to resolve these issues, to distinguish between right and wrong and to eliminate chaos and restore order. This task must be repeated over and over again and it must be done well.

What needs to be mentioned is that the basic issue of the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975--a great struggle between right and wrong--is that the military leadership must be firmly wielded by the party and the people, and it must not be usurped by bourgeois careerists and machinators like the "gang of four."

The "gang of four's" attempt to totally negate the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975 was an important component of their scheme to usurp party and state power. In the final analysis, the reason the "gang of four" hated and feared the session was because it kept them from seizing power.



The reason the "gang of four" resorted to all sorts of intrigues to fabricate numerous false charges against the meeting from the winter of 1975 to October 1976--the eve of their downfall--was to undermine the meeting, frame and overthrow the leading comrades of the Military Commission, negate the line, principles and policies formulated by Chairman Mao for our army, negate the glorious traditions nurtured by Chairman Mao for our army, discredit the various leading groups which upheld Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and usurp the military power and supreme leadership of the party and state.

The enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975 has added a brilliant page to the annals of our army's struggle in the past 50 years. Its great historical contribution was that it put the leadership of the army firmly in the hands of the party and the people, prevented it from being usurped by careerists and machinators like the "gang of four" and brought into full play to the army's great role as the stout pillar of the proletariat at a time when the "four pests" were rampant and when our party and state were facing great difficulties.

Led by the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, the Chinese PLA has played an important role in smashing the "gang of four" and stabilizing the situation throughout the country. Fundamentally speaking, this is because our army was created and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself, because the army is deeply imbued with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and because Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always occupied a leading position in the army. But it must also be said that it is also due to the convocation of the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975 and to the implementation of the guidelines of the session. Because the guidelines of the session were implemented, significant results were achieved and military work was greatly enhanced in a short time.

Later, although implementation of the guidelines of the session was interrupted as a result of the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, the hearts of the commander and fighters always turned toward Chairman Mao's military thinking and line. In fact, the principal guidelines of the session still pushed forward the work of the army in various ways. This factor played a role all along. For example, in light of the guidelines of the enlarged session of the Military Commission, the party's policy on cadres was implemented, and the leading groups of the various large units were readjusted and reinforced. This enabled our army to withstand the "gang of four" during the tempestuous year of 1976 and made new contributions in the course of the struggle to shatter the "gang of four".

After the shattering of the "gang of four," implementation of the guidelines of the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975 was able to continue. It is of great significance to further affirm the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975 now.

The "gang of four's" spearhead of attacking and smearing the session was directed at Chairman Mao, Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. To fully affirm the session is to defend Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner.

Grasping the key link and running the army well and preparing for fighting are a continuation and development of the guidelines of the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975. To grasp the key link means to carry out the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end now and in the future.

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This is the key link that must be grasped by the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. With regard to military work, it is also necessary to continue to grasp well the key link "THE ARMY MUST BE CONSOLIDATED" and "PREPARE ITSELF FOR FIGHTING" put forward by the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975.

Consolidation [of the army] is for the purpose of preparing for fighting. Preparing for fighting is mainly doing a good job in consolidation. To do a good job in consolidation is, on the basis of implementing the guidelines of the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975 and under the excellent situation of having achieved initial success in grasping the key link and running the country and the army well, to continue to march forward in victory and completely eradicate the "gang of four" and Lin Piao's ultrarightist stuff which they harbored and covered up. We now have had experience in implementing the guidelines of the enlarged session of the Military Commission in 1975 and have learned the lesson of the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee have also formulated for us clear-cut principles, tasks, policies and measures, and nearly all areas and departments of our army have reinstated or formulated their rules and regulations.

With Chairman Mao's military thinking and line as our guiding principle, under the guidance of the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and with rules and regulations to guide all aspects of army building, all comrades in our army can certainly unify their thinking and actions, closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and realize the various tasks in grasping the key link and running the army well and preparing for fighting.

#### YU CHIU-LI SUMMATION REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

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[26 January report delivered by Yu Chiu-li, CCP Central Committee Political Bureau member and vice premier of the State Council, at Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization: "Let the Whole Party Mobilize, Wage a Decisive Battle for 3 Years and Strive for Basic Realization of Agricultural Mechanization"]

[Text] Peking, 28 January 1978--Comrades: In compliance with the 11th National CCP Congress line, Chairman Mao's works "China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward: and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization," and using Chairman Hua's relevant instructions as the guiding thought, our conference has fully discussed the question of basically achieving agricultural mechanization by 1980, made important policy decisions and further implemented various plans. Under the kind concern of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and thanks to the concerted efforts of those comrades in attendance, our conference has gone very well. I would now like to touch on several questions.

#### 1. Basic Agricultural Mechanization Is an Urgent Task Currently Confronting the Entire Party.

Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's call to achieve agricultural mechanization in the main by 1980 represents a major step toward building our country into a powerful, modern socialist country before the end of this century. Our urgent and strategic tasks between now and 1980 is to mobilize the entire party to decisively battle for agricultural mechanization.

The speed of agricultural mechanization directly affects the entire national economy. Current agricultural development, however, is too slow to meet industrial needs. This fact represents a contradiction in our national economy. Since liberation, we have progressed considerably in agricultural production and can guarantee our people food and clothing and are able to carry on with production and construction. These achievements are considerable, but because of the "gang of four's" serious disruption and sabotage, grain production has slackened and many industrial crop outputs have dropped. If such reversals are not promptly corrected, they will undoubtedly retard our economic development. We must, therefore, eliminate as quickly as possible the serious effects of the "gang of four's" disruption and sabotage and speed up agricultural development.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has issued the timely and strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well, laid squarely before the people the question of speeding up economic and especially agricultural development, and adopted a series of important measures to rapidly reverse the backwardness in agriculture. The party Central Committee decided to have the entire party mobilize for a vast effort to develop agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country; engage in major farmland capital construction; practice scientific farming; and accelerate agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country; engage in major farmland capital construction; practice scientific farming; and accelerate agricultural mechanization. The party Central Committee asks that effective measures be adopted in all fields within the next few years to have all professions and trades give powerful support to agriculture in order to speed up agricultural development. All these Central Committee policy decisions completely comply with the needs of the situation and fully reflect the people's strong aspirations. A mass movement to bring about a rapid change in agriculture with millions united as one going all out to boost production is currently surging ahead in various parts of the country.

Complying with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, this conference has developed concrete plans to accelerate agricultural mechanization. Because of the "gang of four's" disruption and sabotage over the past few years, however, iron and steel production dropped and rolled steel needed for agricultural mechanization became scarce. Mechanization was, therefore, slowed and several years of precious time wasted. We are determined, however, to make up for this loss over the next 3 years and to fulfill or overfulfill the original agricultural mechanization targets by 1980.

The meeting decided that by 1980, 70 percent of the major agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery operations should be mechanized; large and medium-size tractors increased by 70 percent over the present figure; machine-drawn farm implements by 110 percent; hand-guided tractors by 36 percent; drainage and irrigation machines by 32 percent; and yearly output of chemical fertilizer by 58 percent. The meeting also decided that there should be fairly large increases in production of machines for farmland capital construction, plant protection, transportation, harvesting and agricultural and sideline product processing as well as increases in the output of agricultural chemicals, dynamite, plastic sheet, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery machines, and small rural power stations and semimechanized farm implements. Equipment used to artificially influence the weather should also be developed. The quality of various agricultural machines should reach a new level.

To achieve the aforementioned targets, the state supply of steel for manufacturing and repairing farm machines within the next 3 years will be 50 percent higher than the previous 3 years. Local steel resources to be used for agriculture and for manufacturing farm machinery will be increased to more than 40 percent from the current 30 percent or so. In 1980 the amount of gas supplied by the state for agricultural mechanization will be 1.2 times higher than 1977.



To realize the aforementioned targets, we must also train a large number of mechanics. By 1980 the number of personnel capable of operating, maintaining, repairing and managing all sorts of farm machines must double the current number. The utilization and management of farm machines will reach a new level. Over 90 percent of the farm machines must be in good working condition. The utilization rate of tractors in agricultural operations (including agricultural transportation) must exceed 80 percent. The quality of mechanized cultivation must be greatly improved. Fuel and power consumption must be greatly reduced.

The meeting urged all areas to attain mechanization and semimechanization at the same time, give full play to the role of every farm machine and use the fewest machines to do the most work possible.

The meeting also urged the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to remember their practical situation, develop agricultural mechanization and stress certain aspects of mechanization according to local conditions. Mechanization priorities will be arranged according to urgent agricultural production needs and usefulness in increasing production and reducing labor. Stereotyped methods should not be followed, and by no means should different areas be required to attain the same level of mechanization. The mechanization of animal husbandry must stress the resolution of water, forage grass and transportation problems.

Our agricultural mechanization level will not be considered high or complete when all these targets have been realized in 1980. When compared with our present situation, however, there will be remarkable changes in our country's agricultural production and in the rural economic situation. With great quantities of farm machines, chemical fertilizer and other means of agricultural production, we will be able to launch even greater and faster farmland capital construction projects, strengthen our capability to combat natural disasters, raise unit outputs and enable more places to raise high and stable crop yields. We will also be able to reclaim more wasteland, expand arable land, increase new commercial grain and industrial crop bases; and rapidly raise the agricultural productivity, release more manpower to production and enhance the rapid development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery.

When this has been achieved, the collective economy of our people's communes will be further consolidated and developed; the state-run farms, which are owned by the entire people, will be further developed; and our agriculture will be able to provide more commercial grain, industrial raw materials and other agricultural and sideline products to support the state's industrial construction and construction of other enterprises; improve the livelihood of people residing in cities and rural areas; increase the grain, cotton and edible oil reserves of the state, the collectives and communes; and implement the policy "BE PREPARED AGAINST WAR, BE PREPARED AGAINST NATURAL DISASTERS AND EVERYTHING FOR THE PEOPLE" in a still better way. On this basis, our country's agricultural mechanization will be further developed and will achieve still greater success during the sixth 5-year plan period.

To realize agricultural mechanization by 1980 is imperative as well as totally possible because first, we are guided by the line, principles and policies on agricultural mechanization formulated by Chairman Mao. This is the only correct way to develop our country's agricultural mechanization with greater, faster, better and more economical results. After eliminating the "gang of four," the greatest stumbling block on the road ahead, Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies can be completely and correctly implemented and the masses' enthusiasm for agricultural mechanization raised to an unprecedentedly high level under the guidance of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. This is the decisive factor in winning victories within the next 3 years.

Second, we have had the material base built up during the past two decades. We have considerable capacity for developing basic industry, the agricultural machinery industry and the chemical fertilizer industry. As long as we do a good job in solving problems in existing enterprises and insure that the projects now under construction can operate on schedule, we certainly can fulfill and overfulfill the targets set for 1980.

Third, we have accumulated tremendous experience and established some fine models. During the 1971 Second National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization, we only had the experience of some counties, communes and brigades. However, now we have the experience of some prefectures and provinces in successfully and rapidly promoting agricultural mechanization.

Shantung Province is a prominent example. Led by the provincial party committee secretaries, all party members have been mobilized to promote agricultural mechanization through self-reliance. During the 1975-77 period, the machine-cultivated area rose from 28 percent to 48.6 percent of the total arable land, the irrigated area from 48 to 60 percent and the amount of chemical fertilizer from 23 to 70 catties per mou. The total grain output of the province in 1977 was 27.6 percent higher than that of 1974, an average annual increase of 8.5 percent. [figures as received] In the light of its ability to produce tractors, internal combustion engines and chemical fertilizers, the province can certainly realize its 1980 goal ahead of schedule.

Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region is another area that has successfully promoted agricultural mechanization. Before 1971, Kwangsi's basic, agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizer industries were relatively backward compared with other provinces and regions, but after several years of hard work, the region's output of steel, tractors, hand-guided tractors, internal combustion engines and chemical fertilizers now ranks among the nation's advanced. The region is confident that it will basically realize agricultural mechanization through its own efforts within the next 3 years.

The experiences of Shantung and Kwangsi as well as of Hunan, Kiangsu and Hopei show that all areas, whether their conditions are good or poor, can rapidly develop their agricultural mechanization as long as they have Marxist ambitions and follow a correct principle and policy in a down-to-earth manner.

We must launch a large-scale propaganda and mobilization campaign among the entire party and people so that each cadre, worker, peasant, scientist and technician can fully understand the necessity, urgency and feasibility of fulfilling this great task, while also applying their wisdom and talent to agricultural mechanization and striving for decisive victory within 3 years.

## 2. Deepen the Exposure and Criticism of the "Gang of Four" and Adhere to the Party's Fundamental Line on Agriculture

Keeping a firm grip on the political revolution to expose and criticize the "gang of four" guarantees that we can strive for still greater work achievements, develop agricultural mechanization more rapidly and strive for a decisive victory within 3 years.

The "gang of four" antiparty clique is the chief culprit in undermining our country's socialist construction and agricultural mechanization. In order to negate the party's basic line on agriculture, that is, agricultural mechanization through collectivization, they openly clamored "why is there another basic line." They also viciously condemned agricultural mechanization as revisionism and a foundation for restoring capitalism.

They opposed the great task of achieving agricultural mechanization in the main by 1980, obstructed the dissemination of Chairman Mao's concept on agricultural mechanization and vainly plotted to undermine Chairman Mao's strategic plan. They stirred up work and production stoppages, disrupted enterprise management, repudiated the masses for their enthusiasm in going all out for building socialism, and undermined the development of industries supporting agriculture. They supported, encouraged and protected the urban and rural capitalist forces, destroyed the collective economy and disrupted agricultural mechanization in a vain attempt to divert the socialist direction of agriculture and agricultural mechanization. They also opposed the principle that the party exercises leadership in everything. In a vain attempt to abolish the party's leadership over such a great undertaking as agricultural mechanization, they asserted such nonsense as "agricultural mechanization belongs to vocational departments, and the party committees do not have to grasp agricultural mechanization."

The "gang of four's" efforts to undermine agricultural mechanization was part of their conspiracy to usurp party and state power. Under the banner of "continued revolution," they distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. While frenziedly undermining the socialist revolution in the superstructure and in the relations of production, the "gang of four" also went all out in opposing the four modernizations and undermining the development of social productive forces in a vain attempt to overthrow the socialist political system, destroy the socialist economic base and restore capitalism. The struggle between the party and the "gang of four" over agricultural mechanization was focused on whether or not to uphold Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and whether or not to uphold the party's fundamental line on agriculture as laid down by Chairman Mao.

At the 10th plenum of the Eighth CCP Central Committee in 1962, Chairman Mao comprehensively put forward our party's basic line throughout the historical period of socialism and called on the entire party to adhere to its fundamental line on agriculture, namely, the first step is to achieve agricultural collectivization and on that basis, to realize agricultural mechanization and electrification. This fundamental line scientifically reflects the relationship between the productive forces and the relations of production, as well as the dialectical relationship between the economic base and the superstructure, and explicitly points out our country's agricultural orientation and revolutionary direction. Chairman Mao said: "THE FUNDAMENTAL WAY OUT FOR AGRICULTURE LIES IN MECHANIZATION." To systematically change farming techniques in order to gradually mechanize and modernize our collective agriculture is of importance and bears directly on our country's destiny.

It is impossible for our country's national economy to be permanently based on two different technical foundations. Industry on machinery and agriculture on manual labor. If we do not achieve agricultural mechanization and modernization, it will be impossible to significantly increase agricultural labor productivity, solve the contradiction between the general decline in major crop output and the increasing need for marketable grains and industrial raw materials, and provide opportunities for industrial development, especially for heavy industry. Industrial modernization and the building of socialism, therefore, will encounter great difficulties. Furthermore, it is also impossible for our communes to build their collective economies on a production system dependent on draft animals and hand tools.



If we do not incorporate machinery into large-scale agricultural development, gradually strengthen the economic power of production brigades and communes, and significantly increase the commune members' incomes through a collective economy, it will be impossible to change the mentality and habits of small-scale producers as well as to consolidate or develop rural socialist collective ownership. It is impossible for our worker-peasant alliance to permanently base itself on a foundation which relies mainly on consumer goods as a major link between urban and rural areas. If we do not provide the peasants with more machinery, chemical fertilizer and other production means and do not satisfy their demands for improvements in agricultural production techniques, it will be impossible to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance on a new foundation, further strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, and gradually narrow the differences between workers and peasants, urban and rural areas and mental and manual labor. Agricultural mechanization and electrification based on agricultural collectivization, therefore, represents the Marxist-Leninist line of our party, a line which aims at upholding socialism and defeating capitalism in the heat of the two-line struggle in the rural areas. Either we resolutely put agriculture on a new technical and large-scale mechanized production foundation to push socialist construction forward at high speed, or we fail and consequently allow our agricultural production to constantly remain backward, which makes the restoration of capitalism inevitable.

By opposing agricultural mechanization and the four modernizations, the "gang of four" vainly attempted to keep our agriculture and the national economy permanently backward, to destroy the material foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system, and to make us weak and passive in aggressive wars launched by social-imperialism and imperialism. The "gang of four" talked about "basic line" and "class struggle" everyday. Harboring bitter hatred for the party and socialism, this sinister cabal of old and new counterrevolutionaries actually engaged everyday in frenzied activities against the party's basic line and provoked the bourgeoisie to attack the proletariat. They clamored that the "revolution" meant dragging the country from socialism back to capitalism. Actually they wanted to return our country to a miserable semicolonial state.

We must firmly grasp the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" as the key link, penetratingly criticize the ultrarightist essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line advocated by them, and, in connection with the conditions of agricultural mechanization, eliminate their pernicious influence and effects, and do an even better job in upholding the party's fundamental line on agriculture. From the viewpoint of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, all levels of leading cadres must fully understand the far-reaching significance of achieving agricultural mechanization. While persistently doing a still better job in the socialist revolution in the superstructure and in the relations of production, all levels of leading cadres should also attach importance to the revolution in production techniques, put revolutionization in command of mechanization, and make sure that party secretaries participate and the entire party mobilizes to wholeheartedly lead this great revolutionary agricultural mechanization movement as well as they led the agricultural collectivization movement.

### 3. Get Organized and Push the Mass Movement To Mechanize Agriculture to a New Level in a Big Way

In order to fulfill the grand task of realizing agricultural mechanization in the main within 3 years, a fundamental principle is to boldly mobilize the masses, launch mass movements on a grand scale, fully encourage initiative and rationally organize all forces.



Since our country has a large population and covers a vast area, major differences in natural conditions and levels of economic development exist. If we do not fully encourage various initiatives and do not mobilize the forces of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the more than 200 prefectures and municipalities, the more than 2,000 counties and the more than 50,000 people's communes, it will be impossible for us to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in promoting agricultural mechanization according to local conditions.

Since 1966, we have held two national conferences on agricultural mechanization and, in compliance with Chairman Mao's instructions, have stressed local manufacture of mostly small and medium-size farm machines and the purchase of such machines through the collective economy. Therefore, we have encouraged initiatives from the provinces, prefectures, counties, communes and the masses, mapped out plans for the farm machine industry, developed local support for agriculture and given impetus to agricultural mechanization. However, many provinces, municipalities and regions did not wait to be provided with mechanization since they were determined to realize it through their own efforts and hard work. They actively developed fuel, power and raw material industries; vigorously tapped potentials, made innovations and reforms and expanded their capabilities to manufacture farm machines; persistently took grain as the key link and developed a diversified economy; energetically developed commune and brigade-run enterprises; and found the funds needed for farm machinery purchases. Through all these efforts, they contributed to a lively situation in the movement to mechanize agriculture.

There are now more than 1,600 farm machine manufacturing plants and more than 2,700 county-run farm machine repair and manufacturing plants throughout the country. In addition to iron and steel plants in individual localities, all provinces, municipalities and regions have their own small and medium-sized plants. Small chemical fertilizer plants, coal mines, power generating stations and cement plants also have been developed extensively. Ninety percent of the country's communes and 70 percent of the production brigades are running their own enterprises. These developments resulted from correctly implementing Chairman Mao's principles and vigorously launching mass movements.

During the vigorous development of the agricultural mechanization movement, new situations and problems emerged. Noninterchangeability of parts for the various types of farm machines is one problem which causes considerable maintenance difficulties. In addition to the parts problem, many plants are either "large and comprehensive" or "small and comprehensive"; they manufacture everything from parts and accessories to entire machines; they do not offer enough items for wholesale distribution, and product quality is low and production costs high. Many enterprises do not have markets for their products; production, supply and marketing are not included in their plans; and production is carried out blindly. Many "five small industries" do not have auxiliary installations for their equipment; their consumption rates are high and their losses great. Some of the communes and brigades are not rapidly developing their diversified economy and their own enterprises; their collective economy is relatively weak and they have difficulty purchasing farm machines. Increasing the number of agricultural mechanics and improving the maintenance and management of farm machines cannot catch up with the large supply of farm machines sent to the country. Farm machines in many communes and brigades are not fully utilized; some of the communes and brigades are unsuccessful in increasing production, incomes and contributions; their scientific research for agricultural mechanization is very weak; and they cannot meet the requirements of agricultural mechanization.

The above situation reveals the urgency in improving enterprise management and conducting agricultural mechanization in a planned and organized way. We must stress unified planning and get organized. We must properly organize the manufacture, use, maintenance and repair of farm machines; the supply of parts and accessories; the diversified economy in communes and brigades; and the development of commune and brigade-run enterprises.

The purpose of unified planning is to take the mass movement for agricultural mechanization to a new stage, for implementing the party's general line in socialist construction and for developing agricultural mechanization with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

To follow this policy in manufacturing farm machines involves the standardization, serialization and generalization of farm machinery; using as few product series as possible in meeting everyone's needs; and employing as many general-purpose accessories as possible on various products. While standardizing, serializing and generalizing farm machinery, we must adhere to the principle of coordinating various specialities and reasonably dividing up work among enterprises so as to increase output. This will facilitate the adoption of new techniques and materials, the extensive utilization of highly effective and specialized equipment, the organization of assemblyline methods and automation in production and the improvement of enterprise management and technology. In turn, these will greatly enhance the quality and quantity of farm machinery, considerably reduce the consumption of manpower and materials and significantly lower production costs.

To follow this policy in utilizing and managing farm machinery calls for unified planning by brigades and communes on the use of machinery owned by production teams and brigades during busy seasons if necessary and possible so long as its ownership is not affected. This should be voluntary and mutually beneficial. This will further increase machine efficiency and promote coordination between brigades with more or less machines so that they can learn from each other's strong points, make up for their own shortcomings and jointly increase their production and income. It is also possible for communes and brigades to save the funds to purchase farm machinery and lessen their dependence on others' machines. If individual peasants could exchange labor during the mutual assistance and cooperation movement, why can't our socialist collective economy do the same with farm machinery?

To follow this policy in the maintenance and repair of farm machinery, we must rationally establish county maintenance and repair centers, reasonably divide up labor among maintenance and repair workers and achieve better results through coordination and by using less equipment and manpower. As regards the supplying of accessories, the county farm machine company must have a unified plan defining the scope of service, establishing a supply network and centers and insuring the timely supply of accessories to the masses so that communes, brigades and production teams do not have to stock accessories or waste manpower and so that the stockpiles of materials and funds can be reduced.

In following this policy, we must include the development of commune and brigade-run enterprises and their production, supply and marketing in the plans of county and higher authorities so that their production is properly arranged, the needed raw materials are insured and the products are marketable. This will help raise workers' enthusiasm and reduce job turnover.

Scientific research on agricultural mechanization, the dissemination of scientific agricultural information and the creation of a contingent of farm mechanics must be organized.

By advocating self-reliance, we mean that every enterprise, commune, county and prefecture must divide up labor and coordinate with one another under the respective authorities' unified plans, fully tap local resources and develop their strong points. Self-reliance does not mean taking everything into our own hands and never asking help from others. It is impossible to be self-sufficient in all matters and this concept is not in keeping with socialized socialist production. The enthusiasm of the localities will not be dampened, but will be heightened under a unified plan that sets forth the markets for the numerous local small and medium-sized enterprises, insures the supply of raw materials, arranges coordination between the enterprises and provides better technical guidance. Chairman Mao said: Agricultural mechanization "SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY THE PROVINCES, MUNICIPALITIES AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS MAINLY THROUGH THEIR OWN EFFORTS." In organizing themselves, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must play a primary role in fully developing the initiative, enthusiasm and creativeness of the prefectures, counties and communes under the unified provincial plan.

To the socialist economy, the promotion of the organizational and administrative levels of production is a fundamental topic. Following the resolution of the issue of the ownership of the means of production, socialism's superiority cannot be fully demonstrated without conducting a large-scale painstaking scientific study to turn the productive activities of the thousands of enterprises and the hundreds of millions of people into an organic entity. The strengthening of unified planning and the promoting of the organizational and administrative levels are not only urgent for developing agricultural mechanization but are also important for all economic work.

Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee have consistently advocated the principle of getting organized, coordinating the division of labor and making overall plans and arrangements. Over the past several years, state plans and production were disrupted due to the gang of four's interference and sabotage. Consequently, many coordination arrangements were suspended, a number of localities and enterprises were compelled to handle everything themselves and industry's organizational and administrative work was greatly weakened. All this created the situation of "small and comprehensive" and "large and comprehensive." Since the smashing of the gang of four, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have repeatedly declared their determination to correct this situation and clearly instructed that standardization, serialization, generalization and specialization begin with the agricultural machinery industry. If we are not determined to take the road of organization and allow the situation to develop spontaneously, our production techniques will not improve rapidly and greater, faster, better and more economic results will not be achieved in industrial and agricultural mechanization and the burden resulting from a variety of machinery poor quality and increased consumption will grow increasingly heavier.

The whole party must achieve unity in thought and deed on this issue. We must stress the necessity of viewing the issue from an overall, long-term standpoint and correctly handle the relationships between local and overall interests and between immediate and long-term interests. Our ideas and labor must be in line with the developing situation and must be organized for continually developing and speeding up the mass movement for farm mechanization.



## 4. Some Specific Policies and Measures

In order to totally fulfill the principle of organizing to win decisive battles in the next 3 years and lay a fine foundation for the further development of farm mechanization during the sixth 5-year plan, we must adopt the following important policies and measures which take the current situation and problems into account:

A. It is necessary to make the various types of machinery simple and to standardize and serialize them, and make them multipurpose.

Departments of the machine building industry must classify the existing types of farm machinery into three categories--permanent, temporary and obsolete--in accordance with whether they are popular, are of adequate quality or are technologically advanced, so that the necessary changes can be made in this field. Before the end of the year, serial patterns, standardized designs and blueprints, good quality small and medium-sized diesel engines, tractors and hand-guided tractors appropriate to China's conditions must be made available and more than 80 percent of the spare parts and components in each category of machinery must be standardized and popularized. In the course of making changes, the masses' achievements resulting from innovations, inventions and scientific research must be conscientiously summed up.

On the basis of achievements resulting from simplified designs of machinery and changes in existing products, well-planned research must be conducted that will gradually result in a new generation of comparatively technologically advanced products such as tractors and diesel engines. We must begin this work immediately and complete it during the sixth 5-year plan. After the production of obsolete products is discontinued, the production of their spare parts must continue in order to insure supplies.

Once the "standardization, serialization and popularization" of products are finalized, they must be resolutely and thoroughly implemented and any changes in their designs and blueprints forbidden. If standardization, serialization and multiple utilization of agricultural machinery are not carried out, specialization, high quality and high speed will become just empty talk. Beginning with the second half of this year, permits will be issued by farm machinery standardization committees at the central, provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels for the continued production of the old-type tractors and diesel engines and for putting new designs into production. The production of any unlicensed products will no longer be permitted.

B. The farm machinery industry must be reorganized in accordance with the principle of specialized cooperation. Since products vary from place to place, this effort must be organized by individual provinces or by one province in coordination with several other nearby provinces or on a national basis.

Nationally, emphasis must be given to organizing the specialized and coordinated production of the "three types of machinery" and their essential spare parts. The production of the "three types of machinery"--tractors, hand-guided tractors and diesel engines--must take full advantage of existing equipment and must be effectively planned. Several general assembly plants that will form the backbone of the farm machinery industry should be established and organized along with a large number of small and medium-sized plants specializing in producing spare parts and technologically coordinated plants which will assemble these parts.



All existing "big and all-inclusive" tractor and diesel engine plants in various localities should contract out the production of parts to smaller plants so that the smaller plants will be able to engage in specialized production and the "big and all-inclusive" plants will be able to engage in mass production. Most of the "small and all-inclusive" plants must transform themselves into ones specializing in producing parts under a unified plan while the remainder will shoulder the responsibility for assembling them. This task must be carried out in 3 years by departments concerned in coordination with various localities. Since the mass and large-scale production of such essential parts as hydraulic equipment, watertight boxes, oil pumps, oil nozzles and three pairs of their accompanying parts, gears, chains, and shafts for diesel engines require relatively sophisticated techniques, a certain number of production points must be established throughout the country. Advanced technology and equipment must be used in organizing the specialized and mass production of these parts. We must devote the next 2 years to increasing production.

Those provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions which have laid firm foundations for farm machinery industry must make efforts to reorganize and put these enterprises in good order in accordance with the aforementioned principle. Priority must be given to grasping production of walking tractors and small diesel engines. Achievements must be made in this field in the next 1 or 2 years. Those provinces and other areas with weak foundations for farm machinery should stress cooperation between enterprises for specialized production and rationally distribute their enterprises. They should not set up any more "big and all-inclusive" or "small and all-inclusive" plants. While reorganizing, the First Ministry of Machine Building should direct those provinces and municipalities with strong foundations to give equipment and technical support to provinces and areas with weak foundations in this field. It must stress specialized cooperation, organized on the nation's needs and by taking into consideration its possibilities. To this end, barriers between different trades and professions must be removed. Furthermore, enterprises under collective ownership which have conditions for developing this industry must join commune-run industrial enterprises in launching major campaigns and large-scale cooperation.

To reorganize the farm machinery industry is a complicated and meticulous task and therefore, it requires overall planning and a step-by-step approach. Any changes in the plans for industrial products and for reorganizing production units and readjusting relationships between cooperative units must be accompanied by a comparative and comprehensive analysis of their technological requirements and economic results. This must be done to insure their economic feasibility. In this connection, plans must be precisely worked out and proper arrangements must be made in order to insure that no current production will be adversely affected. Departments in charge of industry at all levels must work in a meticulous manner, conscientiously and effectively come up with well-balanced plans to direct and coordinate production, and successfully organize cooperation between different enterprises. In coordination with the campaign for specialized cooperation in production, many enterprises can take new forms of organization. Some general assembly plants and their affiliated plants which manufacture spare parts can be amalgamated into combined enterprises, production companies and other forms of single assembly line organizations. We must see to it that those localities with good conditions for production and others with inferior conditions benefit from distribution of products resulting from specialized cooperation. Material supply methods must be improved in line with the requirements for specialized cooperation. The state will hold itself responsible for increasing supplies of such basic raw materials as steel and pig iron which are essential to the production of items that are in increasing demand. Metal products resulting from specialized cooperation will be exempted from taxes.

But profits from their production must be as low as possible so that the general assembly plants will be able to produce these metal items through cooperation with other plants at a cost lower than items produced by individual plants.

C. Enterprises which manufacture agricultural machinery must enforce the system of the "five fixes" to insure stable production conditions for specialized production:

1. Fixed orientation for products and the scale of production;
2. Fixed personnel and organization;
3. Fixed consumption quotas and sources of supply for raw materials, materials, fuel, energy and tools;
4. Fixed assets and circulating funds;
5. Fixed cooperative relationships.

Departments of the agricultural machinery industry at the central, provincial and autonomous regional levels, incoordination with other departments concerned and on the basis of achieving overall balance and appropriate regional allocation, must arrange and insure that the above is carried out by each enterprise. After this is established, no changes shall be made without prior approval. When a new enterprise is contemplated, points related to the "five fixes" must be specified in the planning documents. Otherwise, the setting up of a new enterprise shall not be approved. All enterprises shall strictly enforce this system once it is established. Those enterprises which fail to fulfill contract obligations or wantonly terminate their cooperative relationship with others shall bear full responsibility and make reimbursement for losses incurred.

D. Adhere to "Quality First."

Inferior quality of agriculture-oriented products is a prevalent problem at the present time. While carrying out specialized production, we must make greater efforts to consolidate the management of enterprises and improve the quality of agricultural machinery products to insure that the products which are produced are durable. We must conscientiously establish and improve the various rules and regulations of quality control and exercise strict quality inspection in every production operation from the time the raw materials are shipped to the plan until the manufactured goods are shipped out. Beginning this year, products which do not meet the criteria for quality, variety and specifications or which fail to meet the requirements of a contract shall, without exception, be excluded from final plan figures and shall not be allowed to leave the plant. Enterprises shall guarantee the repair, replacement and refund of products leaving the plants. In addition, they shall pay the expenses of the communes and brigades incurred in connection with the repair refund or replacement of the products.

Every enterprise, shift, team and worker must be made aware that inferior products cause an unnecessarily delay in the farming season, affect production and increase the burden of the commune and brigades and that this will harm the peasants and the state as well as themselves. We must enhance our sense of responsibility and strictly implement the operating rules to insure that the state, the people and the consumers all have faith in our products. We must vigorously undertake technical training and raise the operation and technical levels of workers and technical personnel. An apprentice shall be tested before he becomes a worker or a worker gets promoted.

E. Actively increase the production of complete sets of farm machinery, promote the production and supply of spare parts and do a good job of repairing the old and making full use of waste materials. The lack of complete sets of farm machinery and spare parts is the major cause for our present failure to make full use of our tractors. In order to solve this problem, the supervising departments at various levels and the enterprises concerned must earnestly correct the phenomena of attaching importance to the production of major farm machines while paying little attention to the manufacture of complete sets of farm machinery and to their maintenance and repair.

By 1980, the ratio between the number of tractors and complete sets of farm machinery will be raised from the present 1:2.6 to 1:3.3 or higher. It is necessary to rapidly study, design and put into production those complete sets of farm machinery which are now in short supply and badly needed. We must vigorously popularize the experience of Suihua County in Heilungkiang Province, fully arouse the masses and strive to produce complete sets of farm machinery according to the local conditions. Tractors should be supplemented by other farm machinery capable of doing diversified farmwork.

To solve the problem of spare parts, first, it is necessary to improve their quality and prolong their life and make them more durable. Second, it is necessary to increase the number of parts and arrange for their production according to a rational ratio. A farm machinery plant entrusted with the task of manufacturing spare parts shall be evaluated separately on its progress made in this regard. County farm machinery plants shall adhere to the principle of engaging in repair as well as production with the main emphasis placed on repair. Under unified provincial planning and in accordance with the principle of specialized production, they shall produce some of the spare parts according to their needs and their respective capacity. Third, it is necessary to vigorously repair the old and make full use of waste materials. Every county and commune must learn from Taching, build the "great courtyard" to repair the old and popularize the 12-character experience of "welding, mending, spraying, plating, riveting, inlaying, pairing, altering, revising, expanding, contracting and pasting." [3549, 5943, 0899, 6947, 9450, 7013, 6792, 2395, 2699, 3360, 4799, 4727] Repairing old parts shall also be coordinated by the prefecture or the county according to the division of labor in order to raise the level of repair quality and efficiency. We must vigorously revamp old tires.

Departments at all levels shall include in their plans the raw materials required for repairing farm machinery and for making full use of discarded equipment. Departments in charge of the supply of materials shall open the supply channels, set goals and insure supplies are sent on a priority basis.

F. Vigorously Step Up Scientific Research for Agricultural Mechanization.

Most of the farm machinery we won produce are models from the 1940's or 1950's with heavy structures, high fuel consumption and low efficiency. We must greatly raise the level and efficiency of scientific research for farm machinery and quickly change this backward state. It is necessary to firmly grasp what is urgently needed now, including research and manufacture of more powerful tractors and multiple-purpose farm machinery and tools, research on rational application and maintenance techniques of farm machinery and research on how to closely link the improvement of farm machinery and tools with the improvement of agronomy, and strive for quick results.



All provincial, prefectural and county authorities must pay serious attention to scientific research for agricultural mechanization, strengthen their own agricultural implement research institutes and mobilize the masses to carry out scientific experiments on agricultural mechanization. It is necessary to restore and develop the institutes of higher learning and departments and courses in agricultural mechanization and bring into full play their role in scientific research for agricultural mechanization. Research personnel should work with workers and peasants, make painstaking efforts in study and research, be courageous in scaling new heights, give full play to their talents, carefully sum up the masses' inventions and creations, absorb scientific and technological achievements from foreign countries and contribute to the great cause of agricultural mechanization and modernization and of catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels.

G. In chemical fertilizer production, it is necessary to simultaneously develop production of nitrogenous, phosphate, potassium and humic acid fertilizers and make vigorous efforts to trial produce concentrated mixed fertilizers.

While continuing to develop nitrogenous fertilizers, it is necessary to vigorously develop phosphate fertilizers and strive to fill in technical gaps in the production of potassium fertilizer production. It is necessary to study and popularize methods to produce phosphate fertilizers, which use little or no sulfuric acid and coke. In major phosphor-producing areas, it is necessary to process the ore locally and ship out ore concentrates. It is necessary to vigorously develop small phosphor mines and small iron pyrite mines. The small nitrogenous fertilizer plants should carry out technical reforms to solve the problems of high consumption of electric power and coal and the recovery and utilization of heat energy.

While vigorously developing chemical fertilizers, we must not neglect farmyard manure. Even when there are more chemical fertilizers, we still must rely mainly on farmyard manure.

H. Meet the urgent need for explosives in farmland capital construction.

To carry out large-scale farmland capital construction, more and more explosives are being required. At present, the quantities of explosives supplied to the rural areas each year fall far short of demand. The solution to this problem must be given top priority. The (?Commodities) Bureau and the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives should regulate supplies among the provinces in a well-planned and organized way and use other kinds of nitrogenous fertilizers to substitute for ammonium nitrate so that the latter can be used to make explosives to meet the urgent demands of some provinces. The provinces and the petrochemical industry departments should make vigorous efforts to convert a part of the ammonium carbonate production equipment into ammonium nitrate equipment, converting a few dozen sets of such equipment each year for priority use by provinces that do not produce ammonium nitrate.

I. Strive to increase the local production of fuels, power and raw and other materials.

The development of small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises fall into three different categories, and different policies should be adopted accordingly.

1. In provinces where there are no large iron and steel enterprises and where the supplies of natural resources are relatively good for developing the iron and steel industry, efforts should be made to develop small and medium-sized iron and steel plants, and the state should give active support and assistance.

2. In provinces where there are large iron and steel plants, it is necessary to concentrate both central and local efforts to run the large iron and steel plants well.



The existing locally run small and medium-sized iron and steel plants should stress consolidation and improvement and, when conditions permit, endeavor to expand. But they must not compete with the large iron and steel plants for resources, power and labor forces. Local iron and steel requirements can be met by allocating a proper portion from the total iron and steel output of the province.

3. In provinces where iron ore and coal are lacking, it is not advisable to develop the iron and steel industry anyway, bringing in raw materials and fuels over long distances from other provinces. Local iron and steel requirements can be met by allocations under unified state plans and by importing with locally-available foreign exchange. Existing locally owned small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises should be properly readjusted in accordance with this policy under overall planning.

With regard to the small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises with good conditions, it is necessary to vigorously put them in order, carry out technological reforms in a well-planned manner, improve and raise their standard step by step, expand their productive capacity, increase the varieties of their steel products, improve quality and lower production costs. It is necessary to vigorously grasp mining construction and achieve self-sufficiency in ore as soon as possible. It is necessary to install complete sets of equipment for mining, transporting, ore-dressing and sintering so that blast furnaces will be fed good materials, the capacity factor will be increased, and the coke ratio lowered. The state should help the small iron and steel plants with the funds, key equipment and supplies needed for innovations.

Metallurgical departments and enterprises at various levels should actively trial produce and provide steel material especially for agricultural machinery and high quality cast iron, making it their responsibility to provide the cast iron and steel material needed for basically achieving agricultural mechanization qualitatively, quantitatively and in varieties according to plan. All metallurgical enterprises must be responsible for the quality of their products, making changes when these products fail to meet specifications and compensating for the losses caused.

Wherever there are resources, efforts should be made to develop small coal mines, small power stations and small cement plants. The small coal mines should pay attention to technical innovations. Beginning this year, 600-800 small coal mines should make innovations annually. Electric power must be developed in a big way. While the state builds large power stations according to plans, the localities should vigorously develop small power stations. The installed capacity of small hydroelectric power stations should double in the next 3 years. In the vicinity of small coal mines, we should set up more small thermal power stations and small cement factories. It is necessary to make full use of hard coal, dust coal, brown coal, oil shale and stone coal [mei kan shih 3561 1632 4258]. Small power stations should be developed at the prefectural, county, commune and brigade levels. They will be owned and used by the prefecture, county, commune or brigade that builds them. The state will give suitable aid in key equipment and materials and funds.

J. Develop a diversified economy and expand commune and brigade enterprises.

Many localities have failed to develop a diversified economy. This has adversely affected the commune members' income and accumulation of communes and brigades. Now is the time to make serious efforts to develop a diversified economy.

All localities must implement the policy of "TAKING GRAIN AS THE KEY LINK AND INSURING AN ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT." While firmly grasping grain production, it is necessary to make good planning for farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries, properly handle the relations among grain, cotton, oil, fiber crops, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruit, medicinal herbs and others, base ourselves on locally available resources, take local conditions into consideration, explore more possibilities and develop a diversified economy in a big way.

It is necessary to develop commune and brigade-run enterprises in a big way. All communes and brigades should develop crop cultivation and breeding as well as processing and mining enterprises in accordance with their own conditions. They should make particular efforts to actively develop production of fuel, power and raw materials. By means of procurement prices, the state should encourage communes and brigades to develop production of iron ore, coal and raw materials used in making chemicals. Within a certain period of time, the state should implement a tax-free policy toward small iron and coal mines, small electric power stations and small cement plants run by communes and brigades. It is necessary to vigorously develop marsh gas and fully use wind power. All commune and brigade-run enterprises should persist in using local resources, processing local materials and selling products within their localities. Their chief aim should be to serve agriculture and the daily needs of the people. When conditions permit, they should also work for big industries and export. They should not vie with big industries for raw materials, fuel or power. The personnel of commune and brigade-run enterprises should take part both in industry and agriculture. Proper readjustments should be made regarding processing industries which lack raw materials.

All provinces, prefectures, counties and communes should set up organizations for the management of commune and brigade-run enterprises. All prefectural and county departments, especially the light industry, supply and marketing and financial and economic departments, should actively assist communes and brigades in all aspects of enterprise development. A good job should be done in placing rural handicraft enterprises under the leadership and management of people's communes. No department is allowed to secure funds, raw materials or manpower from commune and brigade-run enterprises at will; commune and brigade-run enterprises are not allowed to set prices for their products, exchange them with others or sell them to others at will. The supply and marketing of goods produced by commune and brigade-run enterprises must be carried out under unified county management.

K. Reduce prices of the means of agricultural production and increase the state's financial support of poor communes and brigades.

Commune and brigade-run enterprises should make vigorous efforts to strengthen their management and reduce raw material consumption and production costs. The supply and marketing departments should reduce their overhead. The cost of farm machinery production should be reduced 20 percent by 1980, and factory and sale prices should also be cut accordingly so that peasants will be able to benefit from the reduced production costs. Unified prices of the means of agricultural production should gradually be effected throughout the country.

The funds provided by the state for people's communes should be spent mainly for purchasing farm machinery and developing commune- and brigade-run enterprises so that production conditions in poor communes and brigades will be improved and production will be developed. Financial and other concerned departments should check on the use of such funds every year.

As for communes and brigades which have difficulties in purchasing farm machinery, the state should provide them with special interest-free loans which will be paid back in 1 to 15-year periods.

L. Farm machinery should be allotted according to overall plans and all-round consideration so that the completion of major projects will be insured.

Allotment of farm machinery should be made in a planned way. Large farm machinery should be used to equip major bases which produce marketable grains and industrial crops as well major state farms, forestries and livestock and fish farms. In allotting farm machinery, due consideration should be given to areas with weak farm machinery industries, minority and border areas, old revolutionary base areas and areas with low or short yields of grain. Provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should make proper arrangements for supplying machinery to farms run by industrial and mining enterprises and PLA units.

M. It is necessary to actively and continuously popularize the "four unifications" in using farm machinery.

In the busy summer and autumn seasons, I County in Shantung put into practice the unified command, use and maintenance of farm machinery and the communes, unified settlement of accounts regarding the use of these machines. This practice solved problems involving production teams' limited scale of production, for which the role of farm machinery cannot be brought into full play, as well as the uneven distribution of farm machinery and implements among the teams. As a result, tractor efficiency was raised nearly 30 percent, over 95 percent of the machines were kept in perfect working condition, per-mou consumption of machinery oil was reduced by 25 percent and the length of summer and autumn harvesting and sowing was shortened by one-third to one-half. This insured the harvesting and sowing of all production teams and increased overall production.

This county has conscientiously implemented the principle of exchange at equal value and mutual benefit, set reasonable rates for using machinery and insured that such rates are paid on time, without delinquency. In mapping out plans for using farm machinery, the county has given priority to units which own such machines. By so doing, it has avoided "egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of farm machines," freed brigades with many farm machines from the worry of suffering losses and achieved the "four unifications" in using farm machinery. This practice is welcomed by both brigades with many machines and those with few machines.

When conditions permit, localities should, through experiments, gradually popularize the experience of unified use of farm machinery by communes and brigades.

N. Build contingents of workers for agricultural mechanization who are both Red and expert.



In building contingents of workers for agricultural mechanization, it is necessary to grasp ideological revolutionization and carry out regular, painstaking ideological and political work among them in order that everyone engaged in agricultural mechanics can raise his socialist consciousness, achieve a strong sense of responsibility and resist corruption by bourgeois ideology. The contingents of agricultural mechanics should take the poor and lower-middle peasants as their main force and give full play to the role of educated young people who have settled in the countryside. Efforts should be made to run technical training classes of various kinds so that "techniques can be mastered before the arrival of machines." Tractor drivers and machine operators should understand the construction of their machines and the regulations for their technical operation, understand agricultural production, know how to operate, adjust and maintain their machines, and know how to adjust malfunctions. They should be issued licenses after taking strict technical examinations. No one should be allowed to operate a machine without a license. It is necessary to conduct periodic inspections and make comparative appraisals of completed work. It is essential to carry out labor emulation campaigns.

Vigorous efforts should be made to popularize scientific knowledge of agriculture and farm machinery. Courses in farm machinery should be added to the curricula of middle schools in the countryside.

0. It is necessary to pay attention to the accounting system so as to increase production, income and contributions. In the use and management of agricultural machinery, it is necessary to establish a strict accounting system, positively popularize the practice of setting up a cost account for each agricultural machine and fixing a quota for its fuel consumption. We should overcome the tendency of paying attention to the use of agricultural machinery to the neglect of their maintenance and rectify the work style of "putting the secretary in command when requesting machinery, using machinery to pull things here and there and exposing them to the sun and wind after use." It is necessary to establish a strict system of personal responsibility and a system of reward to insure high efficiency, good performance, low fuel consumption and safety of agricultural machinery. We should use water, electricity and manure in a rational way and popularize the practice of applying pelletized ammonium carbonate deep in the soil. We should do well in storing, transporting and purifying fuel oil so as to avoid contamination and reduce losses. Commerce departments and other departments concerned should expand their oil storage and transportation capacities, help all localities set up sound fuel supply networks, extend their service to communes and brigades and strictly supply oil according to the average norm for the advanced on the basis of certificates [an pin chun hsien chin ting o ping cheng 2174 1627 0971 0341 6651 1353 7345 0417 6214].

##### 5. The Key Lies in Strengthening the Party's Leadership

The key to winning victory in the decisive 3-year battle and carrying out the great task of primarily realizing agricultural mechanization before 1980 lies in the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees implementing overall planning and strengthening their leadership. Why did some localities advance fast despite poor conditions and others move very slowly despite better conditions? The crux of the matter is whether or not their provincial party committees grasped agricultural mechanization and grasped it firmly.



All provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees should conscientiously ascertain whether or not they have fostered the concept of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," whether or not they have understood the reason why the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization and whether or not they have resolved to win victory in the decisive 3-year battle. Only by being unrelenting and thorough in solving these problems can we elevate our ideas to the level of principles, carry out our tasks well, deploy our leaders at the forefront, and achieve agricultural mechanization by primarily relying on our own efforts.

According to the plans mapped out by this conference, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should fully mobilize the masses to make reliable arrangements and take effective measures to insure their smooth implementation. On the basis of provincial plans, all prefectures and counties should map out their respective plans for each year in accordance with local conditions. As for the implementation of plans, all provinces, prefectures and counties should carry out periodic checks, sum up experience and solve problems promptly. It is necessary to stress real effects and guard against empty talk. All provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees should include a section on their respective areas' progress in the development of agricultural mechanization in their semiannual reports to the central authorities on how Chairman Hua's instruction regarding the building of Tachai-type counties has been implemented.

All departments concerned under the State Council should regard agricultural mechanization as their own task and support it by every means possible to insure its realization. Planning departments should map out national economic plans according to the sequence of agriculture, light and heavy industry, give first place to agriculture and strive to achieve an overall balance so as to insure a reliable supply of funds and materials needed for agricultural mechanization. Agricultural departments should closely link agricultural mechanization with the movement to learn from Tachai, build more Tachai-type counties, and vigorously develop farmland capital construction and scientific farming, and do their best to insure its success. Industrial departments should develop in depth the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry, wage a successful revolution in enterprises and do a good job in production. They should try by every means to provide agriculture with more and better means of agricultural production. Supply communications and transport, commerce, foreign trade, marketing, finance and credit, science and technology, meteorological, culture and education and public health departments should all contribute their share to realizing agricultural mechanization. In the first quarter of this year, each of these departments should submit a report to the State Council on their work schedules for the 3 decisive years.

It is necessary to improve and strengthen all leading groups in charge of agricultural mechanization and their offices. Under the unified leadership of party committees, the leading groups in charge of agricultural mechanization should conduct investigation and study, make overall planning, coordinate with other departments, exercise supervision and check up on work. They should have the power to direct others, make decisions and carry out what has been decided. As far as the task of realizing agricultural mechanization is concerned, all leading groups in charge of it should be responsible to the party and the state.

Realizing agricultural mechanization and building a modern socialist agriculture is a new task facing us. All leading cadres, especially secretaries of provincial, prefectural and county party committees, have to study the new task seriously.

Our party has a long history of leading the rural revolution and production. It has a large number of cadres engaged in rural work who have gained rich and valuable experience. However, many of our comrades are still not familiar with and lack relevant experience in mechanized large-scale agricultural production. Chairman Mao said: "THE HEAVY TASK OF ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION IS NOW BEFORE US. WHILE THE THINGS FAMILIAR TO US WILL SOON BECOME USELESS, THE THINGS UNFAMILIAR TO US ARE PRESSING FOR ACCOMPLISHMENT. THIS MEANS DIFFICULTIES. WE MUST OVERCOME THEM AND LEARN TO UNDERSTAND WHAT WE DO NOT KNOW." This study task put forward by Chairman Mao is now pressing on us more urgently. We must follow Chairman Mao's teachings, study hard, probe into the essence of things and learn to master as soon as possible the skills of leading and organizing modern large-scale agriculture. We should study Marxism-Leninism, Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on agriculture and agricultural mechanization, and science and technology. We should sum up our own experience and at the same time learn all useful things from foreign countries. All leading cadres should go to basic-level units to dissect individual cases and select typical examples. As soon as we find an advanced model, we should adopt effective measures to popularize its experience throughout an area rather than merely issue general calls. County, commune and brigade cadres should work alongside machinery so as to gain first-hand experience. Each province should select a county as a locale for experimenting with extensive mechanization. Ministries and commissions concerned under the State Council should use Heilungkiang Province as an experimental area for intensive agricultural mechanization.

Comrades, our agriculture will undergo a relatively big change after we have basically realized agricultural mechanization in the next 3 years. However, with regard to our grand goal of agricultural modernization, this will only mean that we are just making the first step. Chairman Mao said in 1966: "AS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AFTER 25 YEARS, IT WILL BE UNLIMITED, AND OUR FORMULATION WILL BE DIFFERENT AT THAT TIME. WE PROBABLY WILL SAY: WE WILL MAKE ANOTHER 25-YEAR PLAN ON THE BASIS OF THE PAST 25 YEARS." After 1980, our agricultural mechanization will develop even more rapidly. We will extensively apply modern techniques and equipment, raise unit output and labor productivity by big margins, fully open and exploit our country's vast wastelands and grasslands, cover our motherland's barren mountains with trees and make full use of the vast inland and coastal waters so as to boost agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries, stably supply the state and the people with adequate agricultural products and meet the needs for rapidly developing the national economy and supporting the world revolution. Our future will be bright.

Let us hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, strive to fulfill the great task of primarily realizing agricultural mechanization before 1980 which was set by Chairman Mao, achieve great success within 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well and build our country into a modern, powerful socialist state before the end of this century.

AFP; HISTORY STUDIES CARRIES ARTICLE DEFENDING CONFUCIUS

OW311136Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1119 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, Jan. 31 (AFP)--The rehabilitation of Confucius is underway in China.

In its January issue the monthly HISTORY STUDIES published the first article in defence of Confucius since the Cultural Revolution. Headed "Of Confucius and the Execution of Shao Cheng-Mao," the article sought to exonerate the philosopher from a major crime he was accused of committing during the "anti-Confucius" campaign in 1974-75. The campaign, called "pi kong" (criticise Confucius) in Chinese, brought in Lin Biao and became "pi lin pi kong". It went on for nearly two years and was launched, according to the current official version, by the "gang of four" against Premier Chou En-lai whom it treated at the time as a "great Confucianist". During the campaign Confucius was vilified as the typical example of a "reactionary thinker" and he was accused in particular, as justice minister, of having had executed a certain Shao Cheng-mao, a reformer.

HISTORY STUDIES used classical texts to back up its assertion that Confucius was innocent and that the gang of four had once again "mixed up black and white. The article said the accusation "has no historical fact". Confucius "had only a limited political role which did not permit him to have anyone executed."

Since the start of the 20th century, Confucius has come under attack from Chinese revolutionaries as a symbol of a tradition of ultra-conservatism and social reaction.

During the Cultural Revolution the Red Guards gave Confucius a starring role as a "negative personage". The "achievements of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution", especially in education, were put across over the past few years as "victories over reactionary Confucius thought".

Since the smashing of the gang of four in October 1976, negative references to Confucius have disappeared.

#### METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY MEETS JANUARY STEEL QUOTAS

OW311224Y Peking NCNA in English 0715 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--China's metallurgical departments fulfilled their January state quota for steel two days ahead of time. The targets for pig iron rolled steel and iron ore were fulfilled one day in advance. Production of non-ferrous metals topped the monthly state plan by four percent by January 30. Output of all these items was at an all-time high.

#### JANUARY COAL PRODUCTION INCREASES 24 PERCENT

OW311218Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chinese coal miners upped January output 24 percent over the same month last year, signalling a new leap forward in coal. Answering Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's call to "learn from the Kailuan coal miners:", pitmen at 59 major collieries in 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions spearheaded socialist production drive.

On New Year's Day, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visited the Kailuan miners down in the pits, and in January over thirty thousand cadres followed suit, going down to work at frontline of production. Working shoulder-to-shoulder with leading personnel, the mines surpassed the output and tunnelling plans for January, usually a low month, bettering the good record for last year, when they fulfilled the state plan four weeks ahead of time.



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KWANGTUNG HOLDS ARMY-GOVERNMENT FORUM

HK301305Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 28 January, the Kwangtung provincial and Canton municipal revolutionary committees held an army-government forum. In attendance were Li Chien-chen, Wu Nan-sheng, Meng Hsien-te, Liang Hsiang, Hsueh Kuang-chun, Wang Ning and Li Chia-jen, responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Wu Chung, Teng I-fan, Hsiao Yuan-li, Yen Fu-sheng and Chuang Tien, leading comrades of the Canton PLA units; and responsible comrades of the leading organs of the Canton units, the various branches of the armed forces, Kwangtung Military District, and military academies.

Comrade Li Chien-chen, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, said: "The revolutionary unity of the army and people in our province is very good. In the struggle, the comrades of the PLA have provided very great support to the localities. They are indeed worthy of being called the people's army, personally founded and cultivated by Chairman Mao, the strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the firm revolutionary force guarding the great southern gate of the motherland. In the new year, the various provincial and municipal departments, under the leadership of the party committees, should further strengthen leadership over the work of supporting the government and giving preferential treatment to its dependents, implement the policies on preferential treatment and on resettling ex-servicemen, and fully mobilize all positive factors. We must regularly listen to the views of the PLA and improve our work."

Comrade Teng I-fan, deputy commissar of the Canton PLA units, also spoke. After hailing the good situation, he thanked the people of the province for their work in the past year in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents.

HAINAN EDUCATES YOUTHS APPLYING FOR UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT

HK301325Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 28 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] Party organizations throughout the region have done a good job in university enrollment work carrying out political and ideological education for the youths who took the entrance examination and encouraging them to follow the orientation of becoming Red and expert no matter whether accepted or not.

Before the entrance examination, the Tan County CCP Committee held two telephone conferences and used various kinds of propaganda tools to encourage and persuade the youths to apply for enrollment. "During the examination, the deputy secretary of the county CCP Committee personally went to the place where the examination was given to educate the youths to sit through all the examinations and not to give up regardless of the results so as to report their achievements in study to the party in a comprehensive way. After the examination, various communes, in accordance with the instructions of the county CCP Committee, organized the youths who took the examination and were upset because of poor performance to denounce the towering crimes committed by the gang of four on the education front, warmly praise the wise decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on reforming the university enrollment system and raise their understanding of the significance of university enrollment."

"After the examination, the youths who took the examination immediately went to their original work posts to grasp revolution and promote production." Many localities have encouraged the youths who took the examination to move into production and attend part-time universities.



KWEICHOW CONFERENCE DISCUSSES GANG CRITICISM MOVEMENT

HK271345Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] In order to implement the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on exposing and criticizing the gang of four and carry through to the end the movement in the province, from 17 to 23 January the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a conference on the work of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. The conference was attended by responsible comrades of all prefectural and municipal CCP committees and the provincial organs, and of the office for the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four. Ma Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the conference.

The participants studied Chairman Hua's political report at the 11th party congress, the series of important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on unfolding the movement of exposure and criticism, and the New Year's Day editorial, checked up on the progress of the third criticism campaign in the province in the past 2 months or so, and summed up and exchanged experiences. Representatives of 12 units including the provincial Higher People's Court, Huishui County CCP Committee and Tsuni Municipal CCP Committee introduced their experiences.

The conference held: The province has achieved great success in unfolding the third campaign. The party organizations at all levels have held study courses and trained 360,000 backbone elements and organized propaganda teams, squads and groups consisting of 178,000 persons. These have gone into factory workshops and workshifts, rural farmland capital construction sites and political evening schools to promulgate material on the crimes of the gang of four. By the end of last year, 90 percent of adults in the province had attended such sessions. The crimes of the gang of four have evoked tremendous anger among the cadres and masses and they have whipped up a new upsurge of mass criticism and promoted investigation work. In connection with the reality of class struggle, the province has also unfolded the work of hitting at two things and stimulated the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai.

Industrial production has made a fine start in the new year. In rural areas, 6 million workers have taken part in the great farmland capital construction battle. By now the province has carried out land improvement and reclamation on 1.13 million mou and expanded the area under irrigation by 400,000 mou. Good successes have also been scored on other fronts.

"However, the movement is still not developing evenly. Although they have done quite well in conveying and promulgating materials, some units have not solved the problem of conducting revolutionary mass criticism in connection with the reality of their own system and unit well enough, and the results are not outstanding. Some have not done well enough in conveying and promulgating materials and have not yet unfolded revolutionary mass criticism. Many areas and units have not made a sufficient estimate of the gang of four's pernicious influence. They have not deeply appreciated the importance of fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four well and have not grasped it tightly. The belief that the campaign is almost completed and tendencies to relax exist in varying degrees. Some areas and units have an unclear idea about how to link criticism with reality, what to criticize and how to criticize. The criticism which they carry out is inappropriate. There are also places and units which believe production is the tough task and they can take it easy in unfolding the movement. The situation of relaxing the movement or even abandoning it has appeared there. These are all current obstacles to the deepening of the movement and must be properly solved."

In accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the actual situation in the province, the conference stressed: "We must eliminate the idea that the movement is almost complete and tendencies to relax; we must strengthen leadership, resolutely conduct the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four in depth and grasp this tightly and to the end."

First, it is necessary to enhance the cadres' and masses' understanding of the importance of the third campaign and unfold revolutionary mass criticism. The third campaign is a great campaign for winning complete victory in the movement. In the new year, we must continue to give free rein to the masses to carry out criticism in political and organizational line and in philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism, washing away the pernicious influence of the gang of four in all fields. At the same time, it is necessary to sum up the positive and negative experiences on all fronts in the past 28 years, gradually establish and put on a sound basis systems which fully embody Chairman Mao's line, and increase the progress of all work in the province.

History shows that it is much more difficult to wash away the pernicious influence of a revisionist line than to overthrow a few leaders of that line. The spiritual shackles of the gang of four still bind the thinking of some comrades. "Kweichow was one of the provinces seriously interfered with and sabotaged by the gang of four. The task of healing the external and internal wounds, especially the internal ones, caused by the gang of four's interference and sabotage is extremely arduous. In order to achieve the province's targets for this year, the next 3 years, the next 8 years and the rest of the century and build Kweichow into a consolidated great strategic rear area of the motherland, we must resolutely and completely smash the spiritual shackles which the gang of four imposed on the people and achieve a big emancipation in thinking, a big mobilization of the masses and a great leap forward in industrial and agricultural production." Hence, the party committees must understand the importance and urgency of this struggle and be resolved to carry it through to the end.

The conference held: In order to unfold revolutionary mass criticism, it is currently necessary to solve the following two problems:

1. We must organize cadres and the masses to study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works and promote criticism with study.
2. We must solve the question of linking theory with reality well. On the basis of criticizing the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, we must conduct criticism in connection with the most outstanding problems caused by the gang of four in our own area, system and department, criticizing them in a systematic way.

The conference pointed out: In order to conduct this movement through to the end, we must continue to unfold the movement of criticizing one thing and hitting at two in the urban and rural areas of the province. The problems exposed in the movement in the past year and more show that the gang's black ace generals and factional confederates in Kweichow brazenly supported and protected landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and new and old bourgeois elements in launching frantic assaults on socialism. Many of them were big criminals in corruption, embezzlement and speculation and also backbone elements in the gang of four's bourgeois factional network. We must give free rein to the masses to fight a people's war to deal blows at the class enemies' sabotage activities and at capitalist forces in the urban and rural areas.

"We must grasp big and key cases, attach importance to proof and investigation and study, and strictly prohibit forced confessions. Capitalist tendencies among the masses must be solved by ideological education. Party organizations at all levels must further make specific arrangements for criticizing one thing and hitting at two, and grasp this firmly to the end. In the rural areas, in connection with criticizing one thing and hitting at two, we should carry out education in the party's basic line, unfold everywhere the work of taking stock of accounts, materials, grain and work points, and solve capitalist tendencies among the people."

The key to carrying through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four lies in strengthening party leadership. The top two men of the party committees at all levels must personally grasp the movement, and those responsible for taking charge of the movement must grasp it in a specific way. Party committees must seriously study the principles and policies of the central authorities, get to the front line and personally grasp material.

"At present, we must in particular pay attention to solving the problem of backward units. The main reason why the movement in these units either cannot be unfolded or else is poorly conducted is that the leadership groups are ineffective. We must attach serious importance to this problem and adopt effective steps to solve it."

#### KWEICHOW DAILY Editorial

HK271250Y Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 78 HK

[KWEICHOW DAILY editorial: "Grasp Ever More Firmly the Great Struggle To Expose and Criticize the Gang of Four"--date not given]

[Summary] In this new year, on the basis of the initial success achieved last year, we must continue to advance and strive for high speed on all fronts. The task is heavy and there is much work to do. We must grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and get an ever firmer grasp of this great struggle.

At present, the province is waging the third campaign in this struggle. The current problem is that the leading comrades in many units and places lack profound understanding of the importance of fighting this campaign well and harbor beliefs that the campaign is almost completed and tendencies to relax. Others, busy with production, believe they can take it easy in unfolding the movement. These ideas are extremely wrong, since the province was one of those which suffered most deeply from the gang of four's interference and sabotage. The task of healing the external and internal wounds, especially the internal ones, is extremely arduous. In conducting the third campaign, we must first concentrate criticism on the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program. At the same time, we must launch the masses to carry out appropriate criticism in light of the most outstanding problems caused by the gang of four in their own area, system and department.

We must also give free rein to the masses to deal blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the assaults of capitalist forces in urban and rural areas. We must continue to get a good grasp of investigation work. "At present, we must pay particular attention to grasping backward units in investigation work. Although there are not many of these units, they have a very big effect on overall work. The main reason why investigation work has not been grasped well in these units is a problem of leadership. We must pay serious attention to this and adopt effective measures to solve this problem. We must thoroughly investigate people and events involved with the gang's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power. We must totally smash the bourgeois factional network organized by the gang and their black ace generals. We must expose deeply hidden class enemies. We must certainly not allow hidden dangers to remain.

"In investigation work, we must take a firm and clear-cut stand and by no means act leniently toward the gang and their confederates. We must pay full attention to grasping party policies. In handling cases, all places must strictly distinguish the two different kinds of contradiction, accurately and completely implement party policies and do a thoroughly good job of the work."



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The top two persons of the party committees at all levels must personally grasp the movement. The party committees must seriously study the party Central Committee's principles and policies, get down to the basic levels, investigate and study and solve problems in good time.

#### KWEICHOW COUNTY PUNISHES DISHONEST EXAMINERS

HK300830Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 78 HK

[Text] (Huang Hua-chen) and (Liu Te-hai), who participated in student enrollment examinations in (Huashu) District in Puting County, have violated the examination discipline, indulged in corrupt practices and caused a bad influence. The Puting County CCP Committee recently applied disciplinary sanctions against (Huang Hua-chen) and (Liu Te-hai) and publicized the case throughout the county.

On 15 January last year, when the enrollment examination on the subject of politics for secondary technical schools was held in (Huashu) District, (Huang Hua-chen), an invigilator, made use of the opportunity of inspecting the examination answer books and stood beside the desk of candidate XX. The candidate pointed at question No 2 in the answer book, indicating that he could not answer. He told (Huang Hua-chen): "(Liu Te-hai) has the answer to this question."

Taking the opportunity of going to the lavatory, (Huang Hua-chen) found (Liu Te-hai). After writing down the answer, (Liu Te-hai) entered the examination hall. However, because of the presence of other invigilators, he could not deliver it. (Liu Te-hai) then handed the answer to (Huang Hua-chen). Making use of his legitimate status as an invigilator, (Huang Hua-chen) then delivered the answer to XX. On that day, (Huang Hua-chen) also gave hints about answers to other candidates.

In the afternoon, when the examination on the subject of Chinese language and literature was held, (Liu Te-hai) again wrote the answers for XX. However, (Huang Hua-chen) refused to make any more deliveries.

The malpractices of (Huang Hua-chen) and (Liu Te-hai) were exposed on that day. The (Huashu) District CCP Committee immediately conducted an investigation and the allegations were proved to be true. It thus called upon all the student enrollment personnel to criticize their mistakes. In order to uphold strict rules and discipline, and with the approval of the Puting County CCP Committee, they applied disciplinary sanctions against (Huang Hua-chen) and (Liu Te-hai) and disqualified XX.

The reporter interviewed the Kweichow Student Enrollment Committee on this case. The responsible comrades of the Kweichow Student Enrollment Committee declared that they resolutely support the Puting County CCP Committee in handling (Huang Hua-chen) and (Liu Te-hai). If malpractice is discovered in other localities, they should learn from the Puting County CCP Committee and apply strict measures in a timely fashion so as to insure the fulfillment of the tasks of student enrollment.

#### TIBET'S JEN JUNG RETURNS FROM SZECHWAN VISIT

OW301243Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Tibet autonomous regional study group led by Jen Jung, first secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee, left Chengtu by plane on 27 January and returned to Lhasa after successfully completing its tour to Szechwan Province and bringing back the friendship of the people of all nationalities in Szechwan Province to the people of all nationalities in Tibet.



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During its stay in Chengtu, our regional study group was met by Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Responsible comrades of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and responsible comrades of other departments of the provincial Revolutionary Committee told members of the Tibet regional study and visiting group about Szechwan's experience and progress in harnessing rivers, exposing and criticizing the gang of four, increasing agricultural production and developing support-agriculture industries. Accompanied by Comrade (Li Lin-yang), vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, our regional study group visited factories, communes, commune-run enterprises, reservoirs, power stations and other farmland capital construction sites in Kuan, Shangliu, Jenschou, Tzuchung, Kuangnan, Teyang and Wenchang counties.

Upon returning to Lhasa, the regional study group was warmly welcomed at the airport by responsible comrades of the autonomous regional CCP and revolutionary committees and Tibet Military District including Tien Po, (Cheng Ko-yuan), Yang Tsung-hsin and (Wang Chu-chuan).

#### BRIEFS

**SZCHWAN FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION**--Some 15 million workers in Szechwan, more than 40 percent of the total rural labor force, are now engaged in farmland capital construction. By 10 January, the number of water conservancy projects completed throughout the province had increased by 300 percent over the same period last year and the irrigated area by 600 percent. Some 49,000 reservoirs for sprinkler irrigation have been built. More than 5.36 million mou of land have been improved. The province did a total of 350 million cubic meters of earth and stone work in its farmland capital construction. Leaders at all levels have worked and commanded at the farmland capital construction sites. According to incomplete statistics from 17 prefectures, municipalities and autonomous prefectures, more than 1,470 secretaries of prefectural and county party committees and Standing Committee members have fought on the frontline of farmland capital construction. This is 66 percent of the prefectural and county leadership cadres. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 26 Jan 78 HK]

**SZCHWAN COMFORT ACTIVITIES**--Beginning on 27 January, the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee's spring festival comfort group will conduct activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of militarymen in the Chengtu area. The group is headed by Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, with (Yang I-hsi), second secretary of the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, as deputy leader. Meanwhile, another comfort group led by Chien Min, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, second secretary of the Chungking Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, will extend ardent regards to PLA units stationed in Chungking starting on 29 January. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 26 Jan 78 HK]

## LIU TZU-HOU ATTENDS HOPEI CONFERENCE ON THEORETICAL WORK

OW290218Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Hopei Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial conference on theoretical work from 11 to 19 January. The conference was attended by the secretaries in charge of ideological and theoretical work and by directors of propaganda departments of various prefectural and municipal CCP committees, presidents of the prefectural and municipal party schools and cadre schools, responsible comrades in charge of ideological and theoretical work in institutions of higher learning, and comrades of departments concerned at provincial level offices, institutions of higher learning and prefectural and municipal CCP committees.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee were present at the conference. Comrade Liu Tzu-hou, first secretary of the provincial party committee, made an important speech during the conference, which also heard a report by Comrade Chang Cheng-hsien, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee.

A lively, new situation now exists across the theoretical front in our province under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We must realize, however, that the gang of four confused right and wrong with regard to theory, degraded the party's style of study and disrupted the party's theoretical work. This has had an adverse effect on our province that we must not ignore or underestimate. Because they were being manipulated by the few soundrels who were supported and directed by the gang of four, some individual areas and units were for a time divorced from the party's leadership in their theoretical work, which served the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line instead of the political line of the proletariat. This was a very profound and bitter experience. Through this review and summation of the experience, everyone has increased his understanding and spirits have been lifted with a determination and confidence that a better job in theoretical work will be done.

In order to hold aloft and defend Chairman Mao's great banner, we must take the most fundamental approach of comprehending and grasping Mao Tsetung Thought accurately and completely. This is our fundamental task in doing theoretical work, and it also deals with the important issue of taking a correct attitude toward Marxism.

The conference studied the steps to be taken to really comprehend and grasp Mao Tsetung Thought accurately and completely. It held that we must conscientiously study the basic principles of Mao Tsetung Thought. In order to correctly grasp and completely understand Mao Tsetung Thought, we must use the basic principles of Marxism and the Marxist stand, viewpoints and methods to solve the problems of revolutionary struggles. In addition, we must make serious efforts to weed out the gang of four's poisonous influence and effects and set everything right.

Indeed, the gang of four confused the minds of people on many questions and brought unprecedentedly serious troubles to the theoretical front. The conference emphatically pointed out that the most important task facing the theoretical front and on which its attention should be focused is deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang, rectifying those points the gang confused with regard to questions of right and wrong in theory and line, and eliminating their poisonous influence.

The conference pointed out the following as the main points confused by the gang with regard to questions of right and wrong in line and which the theoretical front should strive to clarify:

Should or shouldn't we use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the theoretical basis guiding our thinking?

Should or shouldn't we comprehend and grasp Mao Tsetung Thought accurately and completely?

Should or shouldn't we persist in studying the texts of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works?

Should or shouldn't we uphold and carry forward the revolutionary style of study of combining theory with practice?

Should or shouldn't we adhere to the mass line and take a strictly scientific approach in doing theoretical work?

Should or shouldn't we run well party schools at all levels and establish positions for the study of Marxist theory?

Should or shouldn't we build a contingent of Marxist theorists who are both Red and expert, and should or shouldn't we place theoretical work under the leadership of the party to serve proletarian politics?

These eight "shoulds or shouldn'ts" represent a general reflection of the struggle between the two lines on the theoretical front, according to the unanimous opinion of all those who attended the conference. They said that we must really be able to distinguish between the correct and incorrect lines and take a giant step in pushing theoretical work forward.

To cope with the fast-developing and excellent situation, the conference set forth the fundamental tasks in the theoretical field; that is, to hold high and defend Chairman Mao's great banner, have a comprehensive and accurate grasp of Mao Tsetung Thought as a system, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, continuously raise the theoretical level of the cadres' and masses' grasp of Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tsetung Thought, and strive to fulfill the fighting tasks set by the 11th National CCP Congress and build China into a powerful, modern socialist country.

To carry out these fundamental tasks in the theoretical field, party committees at all levels were requested to conscientiously grasp theoretical work as an important matter in line with Chairman Mao's teachings and Chairman Hua's instructions. In addition to the Propaganda Department, which must play a full role in this regard, someone in the party committee should be assigned to specifically grasp the work while the top two leaders should also pay sufficient attention to it.

At present, the following work should be grasped conscientiously: It is necessary to resolutely make a success of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. Efforts should be made to deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang and thoroughly eradicate their pernicious influence in all areas. It is necessary to penetratingly expose and relentlessly criticize the ultrarightist essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the manifestations of this line in various fields in light of the actual situation. Criticism should also be made from the viewpoint of the theories of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism.



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At the same time, such exposure and criticism should be well combined with investigation. It is necessary to firmly aim at the counterrevolutionary political program concocted by the gang of four and their crimes of "ferreting out those at all levels" and conscientiously organize the broad masses of both full-time and part-time theoretical workers to analyze the gang's reactionary words and deeds by using basic Marxist-Leninist theories so as to make clear what theories were confused in the fields of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. Theoretical workers should then lead the masses to criticize these theories one by one and distinguish between right and wrong by integrating theory with reality.

It is necessary to study well Marxist-Leninist works, Chairman Mao's works and particularly Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; run well party schools at all levels; make greater efforts in theoretical research and give more life to such research. Furthermore, it is necessary to do a high-quality job in publicizing the theories and see to it that a mighty Marxist theoretical contingent is being built.

#### BRIEFS

INNER MONGOLIA CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--In 1977, Inner Mongolia finished 340.67 million cubic meters of earth and stone work--50 percent more than in 1976--built 4.15 million mou of high-and-stable-yield farmland and built or restored 7.42 million mou of enclosed pastures. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 78 SK]

PEKING AGRICULTURAL MEETING--The Peking party committee recently held a meeting on rural work, calling for efforts to accelerate agricultural development in the suburbs of Peking. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of party committees from various counties and wards in the suburbs of Peking, Standing Committee members of party committees at various levels of agricultural departments and responsible comrades of party committees of departments concerned. [Peking City Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 17 Jan 78 SK]

HUA INSCRIPTION--An inscription by Chairman Hua, the four Chinese characters "Mi Yun Shui Ku" [Miyun Reservoir], which was written during his labor participation tour of Miyun Reservoir construction site in Miyun County of Peking Municipality, was carved out of white marble by the construction workers. The four white marble Chinese characters, measuring 42 metres high and 38 metres across, were placed on the south side of the gigantic Paiho Dam. The placing of the four marble Chinese characters began on 10 December 1977 and was carried out by reservoir construction workers with the assistance of PLA units of Peking Garrison, PLA railway units stationed in the area and a design group from Tsinghua University composed of experienced professors and students. Dedication of the work was held on 31 December 1977 with more than 2,000 people participating. [Peking City Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 6 Jan 78 SK]

HEILUNGKIANG HOLDS SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL CONFERENCE

Chang Lin-chih Presides

SK270935Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] A Heilungkiang provincial scientific and technical conference was ceremoniously opened in Harbin on 20 January 1978. On the morning of 20 January, the Heilungkiang provincial exhibition hall was a scene of jubilation, with more than 1,000 delegates from the scientific and technical front throughout Heilungkiang entering the conference hall amid warm applause and shouts of welcome.

Leading comrades of Heilungkiang party and Revolutionary committees, including Chang Lin-chih, Yu Hung-liang, Wang I-lun, Chang Hsiu-chih, Juan Yung-sheng, (Chen Lei), Chang Jui-lin and (Yu Kuang) attended the conference. Seated on the conference Presidium were noted Heilungkiang scientists (Liu Hui-chin), (Hsiao Kuei-yang), (Wang Chin-ling), (Tu Mao-Hsiang), (Yu Wei-han), (Kao Chi), (Hu Hsiang-ti), (Yang Chien-chin), Heilungkiang model workers and innovation specialists (Ma Hung-chang) and (Sung Kuang-ming); and Heilungkiang scientific experimental activists who came to the fore from among the broad masses of workers and peasants (Piao Chen-cho), (Fang I) and (Sun Chung-wen).

The opening ceremony was presided over and addressed by Comrade Chang Lin-chih, secretary of the Heilungkiang CCP Committee. In his speech, Comrade Chang Lin-chih said: The guiding thoughts and tasks of this conference are to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and to deeply implement the 11th National CCP Congress line. Employing a number of directives set forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on the settlement of Heilungkiang problems as our guideline, grasping the struggle against the gang of four as the key link, efforts should be made to expose some persons of the Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees who closely followed the gang of four and its sworn follower the overlord of northeast China, and interfered in and undermined the province's scientific and technical work. It is also necessary to eradicate their pernicious influence on the Heilungkiang scientific and technical front, to review the situation in implementing the party Central Committee's circular on the convocation of a national scientific conference, to sum up or exchange experience, to publicly commend the advanced elements and units, and to arouse the people and broad masses of scientific and technical personnel throughout Heilungkiang in order to march toward the modernization of science and technology and greet the convocation of a national scientific conference.

At the conference, Comrade Wang I-lun, secretary of the Heilungkiang party committee, made a report. He said Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, in the 28 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, has always guided the Heilungkiang scientific and technical front. He also summed up the achievements of Heilungkiang's scientific and technical work over these 28 years, criticized the gang of four, the scourge of the country and people, for their crimes in interfering with and sabotaging Heilungkiang scientific and technical work, and put forward an inspired and comprehensive plan to accelerate the modernization of science and technology in Heilungkiang.

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### Conference Concludes

SK270900Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang Province science conference, which was ceremoniously held on a large scale for 7 days, successfully concluded on 26 January.

Those attending the closing ceremony were First Secretary of Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and Chairman of Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee Yang I-chen; Secretaries of the provincial party committee Chang Lin-chin, Li Li-an and Wang I-lun; Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee Chang Hsiu-chin and Juan Yung-sheng; and Vice Chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee (Chen Lei), Chang Shih-chun, (Wang Wei-chin) and (Yu Kuang). The closing ceremony was presided over by Comrade Li Li-an, Secretary of the provincial party committee.

At the closing ceremony, (Tu Kuo-min) from Taching oilfield, (Han Shih-tai) from the provincial Technological Bureau, (Ching Wa-chi) from Harbin Engineering Institute, (Yang Hsien-tou) from the National Defense Industry Bureau of the province, and (Chao Kai-tien) from Hochiang Prefecture made speeches, reported successes and received the warm acclamation of all delegates.

The decision by the Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees to commend the advanced units of workers on the scientific and technological front in the province, as well as the decision by the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee to promote eight technical personnel, including (Hsiao Pu-sheng), were announced during the ceremony. Amid cheerful music and warm applause, delegates from 11 pace-setting units and 11 pace-setting advanced workers with flowers on their tunics and in high spirits mounted the rostrum. Leading comrades of the Heilungkiang party and revolutionary committees shook hands with them one by one, awarded honorary banners and certificates and posed for pictures with them.

(Chen Lei), vice chairman of Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee, gave the closing address.

### HEILUNGKIANG LEADER ADDRESSES HUA INSCRIPTION RALLY

SK271340Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] At a time when we are hailing the naming of the Chou En-lai locomotive, the happy tidings have arrived that wise leader Chairman Hua has issued an inscription for the Chu Te locomotive. On the morning of 24 January, a rally was held to warmly hail Chairman Hua's inscription for the Chu Te locomotive.

Those attending the rally were Yang I-chen, first secretary of Heilungkiang party committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee; Kuo Wei-cheng, deputy secretary of the party organization and vice minister of the Ministry of Railways; Li Li-an, secretary of the Heilungkiang party committee; Chang Hsiu-chin, Standing Committee member of the Heilungkiang party committee; (Chen Lei) and (Lu Kuang), vice chairmen of the Heilungkiang Revolutionary Committee; Li Chien-pai, secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee; (Wen Min-sheng) and Chao Kuo-chiang, deputy secretaries of the Harbin party committee and vice chairmen of the Revolutionary Committee; Chang Pin, Standing Committee member of the Harbin party committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee; (Hsu Feng-tu), Standing Committee member of the Harbin party committee; (Wang Ching-hung), deputy



secretary of the Sunghuachiang Prefectural CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee; (Chao Kuo-chen), Standing Committee member of the Sunghuachiang party committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee; and leading comrades of PLA units of Heilungkiang Military District stationed in Harbin Wang Chung-chun, An Huai, (Tseng Yun-chien), Wang Cheng-hsing, (Wang Yun-ti), Chiang Jui-fa, (Chia Hsiao-tung), (Leng Peng-fei), (Hsueh Tzu-cha), (Hsu Sheng-tao) and (Chao Lu-yu).

The Chu Te locomotive was named at the same time the Mao Tsetung locomotive was named, in September 1946. For more than three decades, the Chu Te locomotive section has operated safely for 1.77 million km, delivered more than 2.58 million tons of freight and has been honorably commended as an advanced locomotive section of the nation, of the Ministry of Railways and of Heilungkiang Province.

Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang party committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, said at the rally: [begin recording] Wise leader Chairman Hua approved the naming of the Chou En-lai locomotive and issued an inscription for the Mao Tsetung locomotive, Chou En-lai locomotive and Chu Te locomotive. This was to educate and urge us to always bear in mind the monumental contributions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu of the National People's Congress, and cherish a deep memory of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. This will inspire us to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and carry through to the end the proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Chu of the NPC and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

This is an important year for achieving great success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, and a year for achieving a comprehensive leap forward in the national economy. The Harbin Railway Bureau is in the forefront against revisionism. Its trains run across Heilungkiang's main areas that produce grain, coal and animal husbandry products. It shoulders very glorious, yet arduous, tasks of accelerating the economic development of our province, supporting the socialist construction of the whole country, strengthening national defense and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We hope that party organizations at various levels and the masses of staff and workers of the Harbin Railway Bureau will follow Chairman Hua's recent important instructions and, in accordance with the expectations and demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, plunge into a new struggle with a firm stand.

First, efforts should be made to grasp firmly and effectively the struggle against the gang--the key link--and carry it through to the end. The emphasis of the struggle should be put on criticism of the gang's counterrevolutionary political program. Efforts should also be made to expose the ultrarightist essence of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations in various fields, criticize them theoretically, and straighten out the right and wrong in line, ideology and theory they confused. It is necessary to deepen the mass movement to learn from Taching, strengthen the building of leading bodies, [words indistinct] and the basic work. It is necessary to pay close attention to safe and on-schedule operations, make a success of them and contribute to the building of socialism.

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Efforts should be made to raise the efficiency of transportation and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in fulfilling the transport task. Consistent efforts should be made to improve the work and serve the people wholeheartedly. It is imperative to fully tap the potential of enterprises, vigorously carry out technical innovations and the technical revolution, march toward the modernization of railway operations and build the Harbin railway into a Taching-type enterprise as soon as possible.  
[end recording]

WANG EN-MAO ATTENDS KIRIN MILITARY DISTRICT CONGRESS

SK311025Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 28 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Considering the excellent situation in which the entire party, army and people of all nationalities have held high the great banner of Chairman Mao and closely followed the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and in the army and achieving initial success in a year, the Kirin Military District has ceremoniously held a congress of advanced collectives and individuals to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company.

Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, and first political commissar of the Kirin Military District, attended and gave a very important speech at the congress. Responsible comrades of Kirin Military District, including Comrades Ho Yu-fa, Su Chun-lu, Chung Ming-piao, (Wang Yun-chang), (Jen Chun-chien), Kuo Hai-po, Wang Chen-hua, (Wang Hung-jui), (Su Yin), (Chang I-yu), (Huang Tzu-chin), (Wang Nai-sheng), Chen Fu-fang, Chen Piao, (Chin Chih), (Ho Chi-hsiang), (Chou Chang-hai), (Sun Yin-chung) and (Liu Lu-ming) also attended the congress. In the course of this event they participated in the studies and discussions of all delegations. Comrades of working groups of leading organs in the Shenyang PLA units attended the congress, as well as delegates from all fields, including companies, organizations, militia commands, hospitals, depots and farms. More than 540 people attended the conference.

Comrade Ho Yu-fa, commander of the Kirin Military District, gave an opening address. Comrade Su Chun-lu, political commissar of the Kirin Military District, gave a closing address entitled "Hold High the Great Banner of Chairman Mao, Deeply Carry Out the Movements on Learning From Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company and Struggle to Nurture More Lei Feng-Type Fighters and Build More Hard-Bone 6th Company-Type Companies." Delegates from 15 advanced units and individuals delivered speeches at the congress and gave reports on the experiences and deeds of how they learned from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company. Delegates of advanced units and individuals sincerely studied the inscriptions for Lei Feng by Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua, Premier Chou, Vice Chairman Yeh, Vice Chairman Teng and Chairman Chu; the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh for the Hard-Bone 6th Company; and the documents of the 11th National CCP Congress and the 1978 New Year's Day editorial in PEOPLE'S DAILY, LIBERATION ARMY DAILY and RED FLAG.

They also deeply exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--in opposing and creating chaos in the army, and the serious crimes and misdeeds of the person formerly principally responsible for the Kirin party committee and his cohorts in actively pushing the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, participating in their conspiracies to usurp party and state power and forming a bourgeois factional setup. All participants used Mao Tsetung Thought as a guideline in analyzing the situation regarding the movement to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, chatted happily and sincerely studied experiences, and discussed present and future tasks. The congress was lively, invigorating and filled with militancy.

In his report, Comrade Su Chun-lu summed up the experiences of the Kirin Military District in learning from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company during the past year. The main experience was to continually carry out mental mobilization, raise conscientiousness in learning, firmly grasp, sincerely study and make efforts to distinguish right and wrong in line, persist in consolidating the leading bodies so that all cadres will become vanguard soldiers, extensively carry out a revolutionary emulation drive and fully mobilize all positive factors. Party members should take the lead in strengthening the leadership of all movements.

In his speech, Comrade Wang En-mao fully approved the remarkable success scored by PLA units subordinate to the Kirin Military District and militia in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and in the army, and in the movement to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, and the outstanding deeds and experiences of the advanced collectives and individuals.

Comrade Wang En-mao demanded that all participants learn the experiences of advanced models and, at the same time, sum up personal experience. While talking about the fighting tasks of the coming year Comrade Wang En-mao pointed out: We should continually grasp well the key link of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and carry it through to the end. This is first and foremost among the various fighting tasks dictated by the decision to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land. We should act in accordance with the plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the Central Committee's Military Commission to fight well the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang. In addition, we should bear in mind what actually happened in each specific unit, continually conduct education on the "10 shoulds and shouldn'ts" and set to right one by one the right and wrong in line, ideology and theory confused by the gang of four [words indistinct].

We should do a sound job of consolidating and building the leading bodies and continually and deeply carry out the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, race against time in pushing forward military training for preparedness against war, and restore and promote the excellent traditions and work style of our army so it can be built into a proletarian army capable of standing the tests of modern war and political storms. In this congress, 224 advanced collectives and individuals were commanded; 27 PLA units of a certain artillery regiment Company No 6 were termed advanced pace setters on learning from the Hard-Bone 6th Company; and 8 comrades, including (Yen Chin-chi) and (Wang Chieh-ju), of a certain hospital were termed learn-from-Lei Feng pace setters.



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After evaluation, 46 advanced units on learning from the Hard-Bone 6th Company and 63 advanced elements on learning from Lei Feng were selected at the congress. A first-class merit award was posthumously given to Comrade (Wang Hsueh-wu) and [words indistinct] comrades, including (Kong Chin-yu), a company leader of a certain PLA unit, were given third-class merit awards. The congress also acclaimed 95 advanced collectives and individuals.

Comrades Wang En-mao and Deputy Commander Chung Ming-piao presented honorable banners and certificates to advanced units and individuals at the congress.

LI TE-SHENG, TSENG SHAO-SHAN ATTEND LIAONING CONGRESS

SK290605Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Liaoning congress of provincial youth activists in socialist revolution and construction ceremoniously opened in Shenyang on 27 January 1978.

In attendance were representatives from advanced youth units and elements on the various fronts such as industry, communications, agriculture, finance and trade, culture and education, science and technology throughout Liaoning, as well as full-time CYL cadres of Liaoning organs. The congress was held in the China Theater in Shenyang.

Comrade Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang Military Region; Comrade Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning party committee and chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee; and Comrade Huang Ou-tung, third secretary of the Liaoning party committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee, attended the opening ceremony. Also attending the ceremony were responsible comrades from the Liaoning party and revolutionary committees and from the Liaoning Military District, including Hu I-min, Wei Feng-ying, Wang Kuang-chung, Wang Ying-chung and Wang Chi-yuan. Responsible comrades of Liaoning departments, party committees, offices, bureaus, trade unions and women's associations, as well as representatives of veteran Red Armymen, veteran workers, old, poor, lower and middle peasants and senior scientists who have paid much attention to the growth of the younger generation also attended the ceremony.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Comrade (Tu Tieh), deputy secretary of the Liaoning CYL Committee, and was addressed by Comrade (Liao Cho-hsiang), deputy secretary of the Liaoning CYL Committee.

At the congress, Comrade Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning party committee and chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee, made a speech. He said. [begin recording] Comrades: The Liaoning congress of provincial youth activists in socialist revolution and construction is now successfully being opened. The congress is being held under the guidance of the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. It is the successful fruit of the struggle against the gang of four and a big event in the political life of the broad masses of youth throughout Liaoning.

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It bears heavily on fully mobilizing the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of youth, further carrying out the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, and pushing forward the national economy in Liaoning.

On behalf of the Liaoning party and revolutionary committees, I would like to extend my warm congratulations to the congress and an ardent welcome to all delegates. Through the participants, I would also like to express my cordial regards and concern to the broad masses of CYL members and revolutionary youth who are fighting hard on the various fronts throughout Liaoning.

This is a crucial year in fulfilling the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land with great success within 3 years. Therefore, in the new year we must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and thoroughly implement the 11th National Party Congress line.

Taking the struggle against the gang of four as the key link, we should extensively wage the mass movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry, attack capitalism, combat revisionism, go all out to build socialism and fulfill the various tasks set forth by the 11th National CCF Congress. These tasks are indeed arduous and glorious. In order to fulfill these tasks, we must unfold ideological mobilization and further boost our vigorous revolutionary drive. All party members, cadres and people throughout Liaoning should unite so as to work hard combat all difficulties, and continue the triumphant advance. Efforts should be made to make new and greater achievements in both revolution and production in our own localities, departments and units in order to bring about a striking new outlook throughout Liaoning.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking, and are in the bloom of life." Thus, young people indeed are essential forces in socialist revolution and construction. On them we pin our hopes, and because of them we have a bright future. If we wish to successfully fulfill our fighting tasks, we must have the participation of the broad masses of youth. For this reason the Liaoning party committee attaches great importance to this congress, which is timely.

In the course of this large-scale provincial youth congress, you should sincerely sum up and exchange experiences, publicly commend advanced units and elements, and set an example so as to bring the socialist enthusiasm and the lessons learned from the struggle experiences of the broad masses of CYL members into full play, and make new and greater contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

We sincerely hope that the young people will make efforts to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, totally and accurately understand and master Chairman Mao's ideological system, conscientiously implement a number of directives put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and carry out the 11th party congress line.

Firmly grasping the struggle against the gang of four as the key link, efforts should be made to do a good job in fighting the current third campaign for exposing and criticizing the gang for the ultrarightist essence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestation in youth work. Particular efforts should be made to expose their reactionary nature of "left" in form but right in essence and their crimes of corrupting and poisoning the young people, and to wipe out their pernicious influence. You should set right one by one the right and wrong which was turned upside down by the gang in the fields of theory, ideology and political line, and safeguard and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style. You should go all out and aim high to study politics, culture, science and technology, to be both Red and expert, and to totally devote yourselves to realizing the four modernizations, thereby building China into a great socialist power. We hope that with concerted efforts, all delegates will make this congress a lively meeting, a meeting of fighting in unity and a victorious meeting in unity. I wish the congress success! [end recording]

At the conference, Comrade (Chien I-huang), secretary of the Liaoning CYL Committee, made a report entitled "Let Us Rouse Ourselves To Strive To Fulfill Chairman Hua's Strategic Policy Decision on Grasping the Key Link of Class Struggle and Brining About Great Order Across the Land."

#### LIAONING ISSUES COMFORT LETTER TO PLA UNITS

SK310720Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 78 SK

[Text] The Liaoning Provincial Party and Revolutionary committees recently issued a spring festival comfort letter to PLA units stationed in Liaoning. On behalf of the people throughout Liaoning, they extended warm season greetings and expressed cordial regards and concern to all commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Liaoning.

In reviewing the excellent initial success in 1977 of fulfilling the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land correctly put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the comfort letter stated: While celebrating the aforementioned success, we all the more cherish the memory of and respect our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, and ardently love and support our wise leader Chairman Hua. It was Chairman Mao who farsightedly selected an outstanding successor for our party and state. It is the party Central Committee, headed by Chairman Hua, which has led the entire party, army and people of China, in the short period of a year, to score successes one after the other in fulfilling the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, thus enabling China to enter a new stage of development in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Having such a wise leader as Chairman Hua, the whole party, army and people of the various nationalities in China feel greatly elated.

The comfort letter stated: While celebrating the victory we have won, we should not forget the heroic deeds of the PLA. Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao taught us: Without a people's army, the people have nothing. Without an armed struggle in China, there would have been no position in society for the proletariat, for the people and for the Communist Party, as well as no success in revolution. The truth has been historically proven that our army is worthy of being a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat.



In 1977, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Liaoning not only deeply exposed and criticized the gang of four for their crimes in usurping party and state power, in opposing the army and in creating turmoil in the army, and did a good job in building the army and in fulfilling the tasks of preparedness against war, but also actively participated in the work of supporting socialist revolution and construction in Liaoning. They penetratingly disseminated Mao Tsetung Thought and the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee among the masses, gave support to local militia training and the work of preparedness against war, positively joined in the emergent missions and relief work in the disaster-stricken areas, supported farmland capital construction, and sent out medical teams to cure the sickness of the poor and lower-middle peasants. All in all, they made great contributions to various fields of work and received warm support and high praise from the people throughout Liaoning. The letter stated: All your spirit of giving first place to the people, sharing the same fate with them and wholeheartedly serving them will always a fine example for people throughout Liaoning.

The comfort letter stated: This is a crucial year for fulfilling the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, and achieving great success within 3 years. In this new year, we should hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the 11th National CCP Congress line and fight in unity. Grasping the struggle against the gang of four as a key link, efforts should be made to deeply carry out the mass movements for learning from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry, go all out to criticize capitalism and revisionism, to build socialism and to fulfill the various fighting tasks set forth by the 11th party congress.

We should follow Chairman Mao's instruction regarding the people throughout China learning from the PLA, extensively and deeply unfold the mass movements for learning from Lei Feng and from the Hard-Bone 6th Company, make earnest efforts to do a good job in carrying out the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the armymen and the work of arranging the ex-servicemen's livelihood, and further strengthen unity among the army, government and people.

Liaoning is situated on a strategically important frontier. Soviet revisionism will never desist in its intention of subjugating China; therefore, we must do a good job in being ready for a war against aggression, strengthening militia building, implementing the army-civilian alliance and standing ready to completely destroy any enemy that dares to invade.

The proletarian revolutionary cause pioneered by Chairman Mao must be and will be successfully completed. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we must fulfill the grand goal of building China into a modern socialist power before the end of this century--which was personally charted by Chairman Mao and put forward by esteemed and beloved Premier Chou at the Fourth NPC.

In conclusion, the comfort letter stated: If the army and the people are united as one, nothing can defeat them. Let us hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and closely rally round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to continue the revolution and to wrest more and greater success in carrying out the 11th party congress line and in fulfilling the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land.

SHENSI ARTICLE CRITICIZES GANG'S LOCAL FOLLOWER

HK301220Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 78 HK

[Article by the Propaganda Department of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee: "The Criminal Purpose of Vainly Attempting To Throw the Province Into Confusion and To Seize Power Amid Confusion--Thoroughly Exposing and Criticizing the Serious Errors and Crimes of a Former Standing Committee Member of the Provincial Party Committee in Actively Following the Gang of Four To Form a Faction, To Pursue Selfish Interests and To Usurp Party and State Power"]

[Summary] Wise leader Chairman Hua noted in his political report delivered at the 11th national party congress that the gang of four wantonly distorted Mao Tsetung Thought and created confusion. They dished up the counterrevolutionary political program which equated veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "capitalist roaders" in an attempt to topple a great number of new and old cadres of our party, government and army who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to destroy our party, our army and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"A former member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee who actively followed the gang of four actively promoted the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program in our province. He ganged up with those people who had the idea that 'those who have done well in creating an uproar should be made officials' to form a faction, to pursue selfish interests, to involve the upper and lower levels, to establish relations inside and outside the party and to take action against the provincial party committee in a planned and organized way, in a vain attempt to disrupt the province and to seize power amid confusion. He adopted doubledealing tactics and did a lot of bad things behind the back of the provincial party committee. His pernicious influence was spread all over the province. Thus, we must seriously expose and criticize him and eliminate his pernicious influence."

In the March 1976 issue of RED FLAG, the gang of four dished out a black article, "From Bourgeois Democrats to Capitalist Roaders" and openly put forward the counter-revolutionary political program. In his speech to a group session of the meeting held by the provincial party committee on 15 March 1976 to transmit and study central documents, the former Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee said: "A considerably large number of our party members and cadres took part in the democratic revolutionary struggle with the democratic revolutionary thinking. Their thinking was still that of the old stage after entering the socialist revolution. They understood and handled the socialist revolution with the stand and world outlook of bourgeois democrats." He also said: "When the revolution deepens, they will contradict themselves more and their gap with the party will get bigger. They will then definitely become capitalist roaders inside the party." We can thus see his urgent desire to push the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program.

"He also deliberately confused the difference between the new democratic revolution and old democratic revolution. He did not differentiate between our country's new democratic revolution, which is led by the proletariat and opposes imperialism, and feudalism and the old democratic revolution led by the bourgeoisie. He fundamentally tampered with Chairman Mao's theory of the new democratic revolution."

"The former Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, who actively followed the gang of four, slandered the masses of cadres in our province as the right and old forces. This is an exact copy of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program.

"As early as 1973, when their ringleader left Shensi, he shouted: 'There is a rightist force of the Peng Te-huai antiparty clique in Shensi.' Afterwards, this reactionary fallacy spread through the province. The former Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee who actively followed the gang of four echoed their ringleader and slandered those people who did not follow them as the right, the old and the Peng Te-huai antiparty clique forces. He labeled those who implemented the policy on cadres as calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity, as offering appointments to retired scholars, as the return of the right force, as Confucius killing Shao Cheng-mao, as restoration and as the rightist general root being inside the provincial party committee.

"Chairman Mao taught us many times: 'We must believe that more than 90 percent of the cadres are good and comparatively good.' Even when we were interfered with and sabotaged by the Peng Te-huai antiparty clique, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line still occupied a ruling position. The masses of cadres still struggled against the Peng Te-huai antiparty clique. Of course, there were a few cadres with a weak will who followed the Peng Te-huai antiparty clique and committed errors. However, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and with the party's education and the help of the masses, most of them can be corrected and have corrected their errors. Only a few very exceptional ones truly and wholeheartedly followed them. To wantonly put the masses of cadres in our province and the Peng Te-huai antiparty clique together, to slander them as the old and right forces and to topple all of them were attempts to vigorously push the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program in Shensi.

"In order to promote the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, the former Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee who actively followed the gang of four went against the party's policy on screening cadres. Behind the back of the provincial party committee, he instructed his confidants to reexamine the conclusions reached on old cadres. He wanted to label the old cadres whose cases have been concluded as 'capitalist roaders.' He wantonly trampled upon the party's line and policy on cadres. In the work of screening cadres, he vigorously counterattacked the rightists and dragged out the capitalist roaders."

While pushing the gang of four's counterrevolutionary political program, he distorted the content of the revolutionary slogan of three correct handlings and used it as a stick to attack veteran revolutionary cadres. He promoted and trusted those people who had the idea that "those who have done well in creating an uproar should be made officials."

"Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: 'We must believe that the absolute majority of the cadres who have committed mistakes can be corrected.' He instructed us many times: 'The comrades who have committed mistakes must correctly handle the Cultural Revolution, the masses and themselves.' In fact, after being immersed in the struggle of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the masses of cadres, including those who have committed mistakes, have further enhanced their awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, have sharpened their fighting will and have taken on a youthful look. However, with an ulterior motive, he vigorously got a good grasp of the situation of three correct handlings. Did he truly want to help the veteran cadres do a good job of solving the three correct handlings in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings? No. He proceeded from the need for usurping party and state power and completely changed the content of the three correct handlings. He turned it into a stick for attacking veteran revolutionary cadres."



"He vigorously created public opinion in order to make those who passed themselves off as good people assume power. He used the correct principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young and gave undue emphasis to promoting young cadres. He wanted to further change promoting the youths into promoting the so-called rebels. Thus, he tampered with the principle of the old, the middle-aged and the young and turned it into that of the old, the middle-aged and the rebels.

"When the provincial party committee's investigation group was set up during the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in 1974, he said: 'The investigation group was set up to give play to the role of new cadres.' He also said: 'The representatives of the people have demanded to come up to the upper level. Now, letting them join the investigation group is a transitional form.' Later, he said with ulterior motive that to give play to the role of the provincial party committee, it was essential to give play to the role of the young cadres. He said that the situation would not be good if we did not give play to this force and that, if the problem was not dealt with properly, that would be the same as Confucius killing Shao Cheng-mao. He also said: 'The key link to combining the old, the middle-aged and the young lies in the young. The core of the young is the rebels. The important point of achieving the combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young is the rebels.'

"Incited by him, those people who passed themselves off as good people also shouted: 'The rebels must become No 1 and 2 men and must occupy the dominant position in the leadership groups.' According to their logic, if those people who had the idea that 'those who have done well in creating an uproar should be made officials' did not join the party and were not promoted as cadres, the policy on the new cadres and the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young were not implemented. Is it not obvious that he wanted to give play to the role of those people who had the idea that 'those who have done well in creating an uproar should be made officials' and to gang up with those people who had the idea that 'those who have done well in creating an uproar should be made officials,' beaters, wreckers and looters to usurp party and state power?"

"The central authorities instructed that criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius be carried out under the unified leadership of the party committee and did not permit setting up mass organizations, such as struggle forces and establishing ties between trades, professions and districts. However, the former Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee defied the central instructions and babbled: 'If establishing ties is done in an organized way, this is not considered establishing ties.' Thus, some people established ties in an organized way."

Under the banner of connecting with reality, he incited dragging out capitalist roaders level by level. The units, including (Tungkuan) Town and the No 7 construction company, which were publicized by him, were "major disaster areas" under the poison of the gang of four. The secretary of the No 7 construction company party committee was labeled a "repentant capitalist roader." Through so-called "investigation," their henchmen concocted a piece of black material entitled "To Look at the Capitalist Roaders Who Are Still Taking the Road From the Several Leaders of the No 7 Construction Company," which was used as a model of capitalist roaders. Because they vigorously ferreted out people level by level, none of the worksites of the No 7 construction company, which used to fulfill or overfulfill the state production quota, has fulfilled the state plan since the year before last. Even the Sian condenser plant, a progressive unit in learning from Taching in industry which has fulfilled the quota every year and month since the plant was set up, has not fulfilled its tasks.

I. 31 Jan 78

M 4

PRC  
NORTHWEST REGION

SHENSI COUNTY CONDUCTS ONE CRITICISM, TWO STRIKES MOVEMENT

HK310730Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "While vigorously fighting the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the Hancheng County CCP Committee has relentlessly dealt blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at two capitalist forces, thus sweeping away obstacles to agricultural production." Since the Second National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, the county party committee has seriously summed up the experiences and lessons of learning from Tachai in agriculture. It has realized that even though the gang of four have been toppled, the pernicious influence of their counter-revolutionary revisionist rightist line is far from being eliminated. Class enemies are still trying in every way to carry out sabotage activities. In order to truly learn from Tachai and to speed up agricultural development, it is imperative to launch the one criticism and two strikes movement.

"As a result of rectifying work style, the Hancheng County party committee has combined exposing and criticizing the gang of four and deeply carrying out education in the party's basic line with the movement to build Tachai-type counties. In the process of penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the county party committee, in connection with reality, has conducted the movements to deal blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the capitalist forces and to safeguard the socialist public ownership system. In the movements, the Hancheng County party committee has organized cadres and masses to seriously study the relevant instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua and the documents of the 11th national party congress. It has concentrated forces to criticize the towering crimes of the gang of four in practicing revisionism and splittism, in conspiring and intriguing in usurping the supreme leadership power of the party and state, in opposing going all out to criticize revisionism and capitalism and to build socialism and in trying to pull down the red banner of Tachai and to criticize the ultrarightist essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line."

Hancheng County party committee has concentrated on fighting four battles. The first battle is relentlessly dealing blows at the class enemies who have conducted sabotage activities and sweeping away obstacles to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture by centering on summing up the experiences and lessons of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. The second battle is summing up and implementing the spirit of the National Conference on Railway Security and exposing and dealing blows at grafters, embezzlers and speculators and at various types of criminal activities. The third battle is concentrating on criticizing the capitalist tendency and eliminating overdrafts and debts. The fourth battle is doing a good job of carrying out education in the party's basic line among key points and vigorously fighting a people's war of fiercely attacking class enemies and capitalist forces in cities, towns and county-level organs.

In launching the one criticism and two strikes mass movement, Hancheng County CCP Committee has adhered to party policy and mobilized, educated and helped the masses. It has strictly differentiated between the two different kinds of contradictions and has directed the spearhead of struggle against a handful of class enemies and new and old bourgeois elements. On the question of the contradictions among the people, the county party committee has persisted in educating them. It has helped those people who have committed mistakes enhance their understanding of ideology and correct the mistakes.

In the past year, the masses of cadres and people throughout the county have emulated the people of Tachai and have fought the battle of combatting drought, protecting wheat and developing agricultural production. They have developed an excellent situation of increase in agricultural production. The county's total agricultural output last year set a record.

#### SINKIANG TO CONVENE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS, CPPCC PLENUM

##### Regional People's Congress

OW301215Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The Sinkiang Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee held a Standing Committee meeting in Urumchi on 28 January. The meeting decided to hold the first session of the Fifth Sinkiang Autonomous Regional People's Congress on 30 January.

The meeting was presided over by Wang Feng, first secretary of the autonomous regional CCP Committee and chairman of the autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee. He discussed questions concerning the convocation of the first session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress. Attending the meeting were other leading comrades including Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chia-na-pu-erh, (I Po), Li Chao-ming, Hu Liang-tsai and Tzu Ya.

Comrades attending the meeting unanimously held that, with the kind concern of the wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, our region has won a decisive victory in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. The socialist enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities has reached an all-time high. The situation is very good. Thanks to the efforts made in the past few months, preparations for the convening of the first session of the Fifth Sinkiang Autonomous Regional People's Congress have been completed. Conditions for the convening of the congress are now good. Its convocation is fully in keeping with the common desires and aspirations of the people of all nationalities throughout Sinkiang.

The guiding principles of the Standing Committee meeting of the regional Revolutionary Committee and the first session of the Fifth Sinkiang Autonomous Regional People's Congress are to raise aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, resolutely implement the line of the 11th national party congress and the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on the work in Sinkiang, keep a firm grip on the key link in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and thoroughly expose and vehemently criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four, mobilize all positive factors, unite all forces that can be united, strengthen unity among nationalities, boost the unity between the army and the people, enhance combat readiness against revisionism, surmount all difficulties, make up for the losses caused by the sabotage by the gang of four, maintain the advance throughout the country and strive to attain the goal of achieving great success within 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well, accelerate socialist construction in the autonomous region and build China into a powerful and modern socialist country.

After enthusiastic and serious discussion the meeting unanimously asked Comrade Wang Feng to deliver a work report on behalf of the last Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee. It also passed the agenda for the first session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress: 1) The work report of the Sinkiang Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee; 2) election of a new Sinkiang Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee; and 3) election of deputies of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region to the Fifth NPC. The meeting ended in an warm atmosphere of unity.



I. 31 Jan 78

M 6

PRC  
NORTHWEST REGION

Fourth CPPCC Session

OW301235Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The third enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the Third Sinkiang Regional CPPCC Committee was held in Urumchi from 25 to 26 January. The meeting decided to hold the first plenum of the Fourth Sinkiang Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee on 29 January. In line with the spirit of the instructions of the CCP Central Committee relating to the convocation of the national, provincial, municipal and autonomous regional people's congresses and CPPCC committees and in compliance with the proposal by the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, the meeting decided after discussion and consultation to convene the first plenum of the Fourth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee simultaneously with the convocation of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress. This Standing Committee plenum approved a namelist of 407 members of the Fourth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee and a namelist of the Presidium of the first plenum of the Fourth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee. It discussed and approved the report by the Standing Committee of the Third Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee to the first plenum of the Fourth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee and the agenda of the first plenum of the Fourth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee.

The meeting held that the CPPCC is a united front organization under the leadership of the CCP and the united front work idea is an important component of Mao Tsetung Thought as an entity and one of the magic weapons to defeat the enemy and win the battle. Due to disruption and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four in the past, the CPPCC could not perform its normal activities. Raising aloft Chairman Mao's great banner and carrying out Chairman Mao's behest, the wise leader Chairman Hua has attached great importance to the party's united front work in a number of important speeches he made since the smashing of the gang of four. He emphasized that the revolutionary united front should be further developed in order to cope with the revolutionary situation. We must make concerted efforts to comply with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and make the first session of the Fourth Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee a success; we must make positive contributions to further developing and strengthening the revolutionary united front, mobilizing all positive factors, uniting with all forces that can be united, turning our region into a strong antirevisionist position by grasping the key link and running the country to bring about great order across Sinkiang and building our country into a powerful and modern socialist state.

GANG'S CRITICISM OF ARMY DENOUNCED BY PLA IN SINKIANG

OW291133Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts of article by theoretical group of the culture section under the Political Department of PLA units stationed in Sinkiang: "The Conspiracy To Disrupt the Army and its Inevitable Bankruptcy--On Deepening the Struggle To Expose and Criticize the Crimes of the Gang of Four in Portraying What They Called 'Capitalist Roaders in the Army'"]

[Excerpts] To promote their counterrevolutionary political program in the army and to oppose and disrupt the army, the antiparty Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four went all out to instigate writers and artists to concentrate efforts on exposing "capitalist roaders in the army." Our PLA units stationed in Sinkiang were once affected by this evil wind. It is necessary to thoroughly settle accounts with the gang of four for unscrupulously promoting sinister literature and art in an effort to usurp party leadership and disrupt the army. It is also necessary to eliminate the gang's pernicious influence and effects.

Chang Chun-chiao called a series of meetings with Yu Hui-yung and other trusted followers of the gang of four in the Ministry of Culture and instructed them to produce more literary and art works on the "struggle against capitalist roaders." Meanwhile, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan stepped up their activities to usurp party and state power in a vain attempt to create counterrevolutionary public opinion, overthrow a large number of veteran cadres and usurp party and state power by writing more articles on the "struggle against capitalist roaders."

At a meeting conducted by the army in April 1976, that trusted follower of the gang of four in the Cultural Department of the army blatantly concocted the sinister "capitalist roaders in the army" theme. Even though this trusted follower knew very well that the sinister "capitalist roaders in the army" theme would encounter strong opposition from commanders and fighters, he--motivated by his counterrevolutionary class nature and prompted by the political needs of the gang of four--still went all out in using all means to promote this sinister theme.

Chairman Hua said it well in his political report at the 11th party congress: "Literature and art, as manipulated by the gang of four, viciously attacked the party leadership and traduced the leadership's image on the pretext of portraying 'capitalist roaders'--thus literature and art was given over completely to conspiracy." The "capitalist roaders in the army" theme is a main part of the gang of four's conspiratorial literature and art. The propagating of this theme has an insidious motive.

The Chinese PLA is the CCP's armed body. The vast number of veteran army cadres loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line are important assets of our party. They are a major force for the revolution and are the cream of our army. Thus the army and the veteran cadres became a major obstacle to the gang's plot to usurp party and state power. By promoting the "capitalist roaders in the army" theme, the gang viciously attempted to vilify a group of veteran and high-ranking cadres--who had subsisted on straw in the old society, who were wounded in the war of resistance against Japan, who fought in the war of liberation and who crossed the Yalu River in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea--as being "capitalist roaders" and attempted to overthrow them in an effort to realize the fond dream of "replacing the old talisman of the new year with a new one." The gang of four and that trusted follower of the gang in the Cultural Department of the army also insidiously intended to include the "capitalist roaders in the army" theme in the gang's own revisionist literature and art.

Although the gang of four's conspiratorial literature and art has totally collapsed, the pernicious influence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line on literature and art and other reactionary fallacies preached by them are widespread and still very harmful. Under no circumstances should we underestimate them.

In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, the masses of commanders and fighters and literary and art workers assigned to PLA units stationed in Sinkiang must carry forward the revolutionary spirit that evil must be completely eradicated, must thoroughly criticize the reactionary "capitalist roaders in the army" theme concocted by the gang of four and must wipe out the gang's remaining influence once and for all.

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